

OECD to Review Economic Growth

Challenge to Ministers Is Seen
As Maintaining Pace of Recovery

By Carl Gwartz
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Economic recovery in the major industrialized countries, forecast to be just around the corner since 1981, is finally a reality, albeit anemic. Now, the challenge to policy-makers is to ensure that, at the very least, the growth momentum is maintained.

This is the message the secretariat of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development will be presenting to economic, financial and trade ministers of its 24 member nations meeting here Monday and Tuesday for their annual review.

For many experts, the source of the anemia is the enormous U.S. budget deficits projected beyond 1985 and the impact they are already having on financial markets as evidenced by the record level of real interest rates, measured as the difference between the actual rate of interest and the level of inflation.

The projected deficits, their impact on interest rates and the effect of all this on economic activity in the rest of the world were headily argued at last year's ministerial meeting. A replay is forecast at this meeting and the economic summit meeting of the seven most industrialized countries.

This year's OECD meeting is being held several weeks earlier than usual in the hope that the issues raised will facilitate the discussions of government leaders at their annual economic summit. The summit this year will be held in Williamsburg, Virginia, May 28-30.

The OECD secretariat's major contribution to enhancing this dialogue is a proposal that policy-makers add a new dimension to the way they analyze economic conditions.

The aim, OECD sources said, is to break the sterile debate over whether fighting unemployment or fighting inflation should take precedence. The issue is a major source of friction between those governments that are bearing the brunt of the 35 million workers forecast to be jobless next year and

those that fear that policies attacking unemployment will fuel inflationary psychology if not inflation itself.

Observers who claim to be impartial report that there are genuine and reasonable differences of opinion between policy-makers as well as within the academic community over which goal deserves priority.

The crux of the problem is that in many countries, anti-inflationary policies have been overly effective. Rates of inflation have fallen faster and further than policy-makers had foreseen. But, at the same time, so has industrial activity.

To get a better grasp on how effective policy really is, the secretariat is proposing that officials spend more time looking at a bigger picture.

It says this is best viewed as nominal gross national product, the value of all goods and services expressed in current dollars. Using current values incorporates the rate of inflation.

No one is suggesting that nominal GNP become the target of policy. But the secretariat believes that the performance of nominal GNP can be used to measure how much a government has room for maneuver to stimulate growth.

The secretariat argues that if nominal GNP is falling or rising much more slowly than government officials had forecast, that is a good indication that policy, for whatever reasons, is overly restrictive.

The objective would not be to alter basic policy, but to modify it to conform with the government's own medium-term growth projections.

It's a useful check on policy and potentially is a basis for better discussion between people who hold conflicting views, one proponent said.

Quite apart from whether ministers ultimately agree to use this measure as a basis for discussion, no one expects it to have an immediate effect on economic performance.

And the performance, the secretariat said, is a key to the success of the recovery.



Secretary of State George P. Shultz jokingly put two fingers behind the head of his wife, Helena, as an aide took a picture Sunday. From Beirut, where Mr. Shultz met with President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon, he flew to Paris.

Socialists Far Ahead In Spanish Elections

By Brian Mooney

MADRID — The governing Socialist Workers' Party won a majority of seats in most of Spain's major towns and cities in local elections Sunday, according to early results announced by Interior Minister José Barrio.

The Socialists won outright or gained the largest number of seats in 18 of the first 20 major centers whose results were released by the minister.

The Socialist's big gains included Madrid, Mr. Barrio said. Opinion polls had forecast a big victory for the Socialists in the contest for 8,043 municipal councils, 13 regional parliaments and one Senate seat, and as the returns came in there were no signs that the predictions would be upset.

Madrid's Socialist mayor, Enrique Tierno Galván, won 30 of the city council's 57 seats, leaving him free to govern without the support of the Communists.

His main rivals, the rightist Popular Alliance, which fielded its deputy leader, Jorge Verstrynge, took 23 seats.

In Barcelona, the Socialist mayor, Pasqual Maragall, also increased his party's vote by taking 21 of the 43 council seats compared with 16 in the last local elections four years ago.

As expected, the Communists held onto the provincial capital of Córdoba, where Mayor Julio Anguita has built up a strong following. His party won 18 of the city's 27 seats.

The only victories for the Popular Alliance came in the early returns were Lugo and Orense in the party's traditional stronghold of Galicia.

But the Socialists captured the major Galician port of La Coruña. Smaller parties, notably the Social Democratic Center of Adolfo Suárez, a former prime minister, fared badly. Mr. Suárez only picked up votes in his home city of Avila, according to the early returns.

Apart from Córdoba, the Communists also appeared to have fared less well than they had hoped.

Results of the simultaneous elections of 13 new regional parliaments were not immediately available.

The election of regional parliaments completes the program of decentralization that began with the birth of democracy after Franco's death in 1975.

Andalusia, Galicia, Catalonia and the Basque country had already elected their local parliaments, which have wide-ranging powers. Only defense, justice and foreign affairs remain exclusively in the central government's hands under autonomy statutes.

Security forces mounted a big operation with 160,000 men Sunday to prevent trouble. Two local party offices were set on fire Saturday, but no incidents were reported Sunday.

Special security measures were in force in the Basque region after a surge in violence by separatist guerrillas during election campaigning.

Of major interest in the election was the performance of the Popular Alliance opposition, which was fighting to retain the 25 percent of the vote it had won in October.

Another key issue is the Socialist challenge to the nationalist conservative Basque and Catalan parties. Campaigning was particularly fierce for the city councils in the Basque port of Bilbao and the Catalan capital Barcelona.

Prime Minister González said after casting his vote that the elections had "nothing to do with the politics" of his government but related to local issues instead.

Manuel Fraga Iribarne, the leader of the Popular Alliance, had tried to turn the campaign into a referendum on the Socialists, attacking their economic policies.

The Socialists, who launched Spain's first leftist government since the 1936-39 civil war with a mixture of liberal reform and political moderation, retorted that they had achieved a lot in a short time.

The municipal elections of 1979 were the first following Franco's death and they brought 70 percent of Spain's people under local leftist government for the first time since before the civil war.

About 3,800 municipalities were won in 1979 by the now-extinct Union of the Democratic Center, and the Popular Alliance had hoped to pick up many of them.

Shultz, Rebuffed by Syria, Tries to Save Lebanon Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz, before leaving for France, paid last-minute visits to Middle East capitals Sunday in a bid to keep alive his plan to clear Lebanon of foreign armies.

With the fate of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement — hammered out in two weeks of shuttle diplomacy — uncertain because of Syrian objections, Mr. Shultz left the region to attend a two-day conference of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris.

Mr. Shultz, who is to meet Tuesday with President François Mitterrand of France, arrived in Paris Sunday night. He made no statement on arrival at Le Bourget military airport.

Before leaving Beirut, however, he said efforts to get foreign troops out of Lebanon "have not been derailed and will not be derailed."

As if to underscore the instability Mr. Shultz was leaving behind, rival Lebanese militias, breaking a

short-lived truce, stepped up artillery duels as his plane took off from Beirut.

Mr. Shultz visited Israel and Lebanon on Sunday to report on his short trips to Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia. President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, meanwhile, was received in Jeddah by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

Syria has denounced the plan as a contract of Lebanese submission, and a Syrian minister was quoted as saying that his government had rejected the pact and would work against it.

Mr. Shultz spent four hours Saturday in talks with Mr. Assad. The Syrian leader's agreement to pull his troops out of Lebanon must be obtained for the Israeli-Lebanese accord to be implemented.

Israel has made it clear it will not remove its troops unless there is a simultaneous withdrawal of forces by Syrian and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In apparent anticipation of the Syrian response, Foreign Minister

Yitzhak Shamir of Israeli told Israeli Radio that if Syria refuses to withdraw, Israel may retrench in secure positions in southern Lebanon.

After talking with Mr. Assad, Mr. Shultz said of the Syrians, "I think it's fair to say that they are hardly enthusiastic about the agreement that Lebanon and Israel have worked out." He said that Mr. Assad had left the door open for further discussions, and that he had not given up hope that Syria's problems with the accord could be resolved.

"My guess is that these will be very difficult negotiations," Mr. Shultz said. "I cannot predict how long that will take. But it will take a little while."

Mr. Shultz met for an hour Sunday at Bey-Gurion International Airport with Mr. Shamir and Moshe Arens, the Israeli defense minister before flying to Beirut to see President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon.

Officials in Jerusalem indicated that they expect prolonged, additional negotiations before an actual pullback can begin.

In Israel, there were more calls for a unilateral Israeli withdrawal to south of the Awali River in Lebanon — a step that would put the Israeli Defense Forces in a stronger defensive position. But sources said that such a move was unlikely, at least for now.

Seven Israeli soldiers were wounded Sunday by an explosion north of Damour, adding to a casualty toll that is fueling the pullback demands. But sources said that Mr. Arens and others oppose such a step, in part because of its likely effect on the U.S. Marine Corps contingent of the multinational force in Beirut.

Many officials assume that an Israeli withdrawal to south of the Awali would create a vacuum that would be quickly filled by the Syrians and Palestinian guerrillas, posing a threat to the multinational force in Beirut.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Prime Minister Felipe González, leader of Spain's Socialists, voted Sunday in municipal and regional elections.

2 Stern Editors Resign Because of Forgeries

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

BONN — The two chief editors of Stern magazine have announced their resignations because of the West German Interior Ministry's statement that documents that the magazine presented as lost diaries of Hitler were forgeries.

Meanwhile, the Interior Ministry was reported Sunday to have opened an investigation to uncover the sources of the diaries.

The investigation, disclosed by a senior official at the ministry, is considered sensitive because of reports in Bonn that the diaries could have been the work of forgers in East Germany.

Relations between East and West Germany are at a difficult passage, and the controversy surrounding the diaries could further harm relations if an East German connection were proved.

A brief announcement Saturday from the headquarters of the Hamburg-based magazine said Peter Koch and Felix Schmidt, Stern's two chief editors, were resigning because they had failed to discover the forgery before the first installment of the purported Hitler diaries was printed April 28.

The statement said Henry Nannen, the magazine's publisher, and Rolf Gillhausen, its third-ranking editor, would run Stern for the time being. On Friday night Mr. Nannen reluctantly accepted the verdict of a government investigation that the volumes were a rudimentary forgery.

Mr. Koch had become particularly exposed because of his abrasive defense of the authenticity of the diaries. In a two-page editorial in last week's issue, Mr. Koch ridiculed Stern's critics and said they were motivated by envy.

"More enemies, more honor," he wrote.

He had also suggested that Hough Trevor-Roper, the British historian who withdrew his initial endorsement of the notebooks, had changed his mind because of past connections with the British secret services.

Staff members at Stern said they did not know what would happen to Gerd Heidemann, the journalist who said he found the diaries. Mr. Heidemann has declined to reveal



Peter Koch



Felix Schmidt

his sources. Callers to Mr. Heidemann's home were told Saturday that he was "out in Hamburg."

In light of the crudity of the diaries and the use of materials dating from the postwar period, several Western diplomats in Bonn expressed skepticism Sunday that they were the work of East German counterfitters, who have supplied a thriving underground Hitler memorabilia market in the West.

West German journalists have noted that blaming East Germany could be convenient, particularly if Stern tries to recover the huge sums it apparently paid for the 60 volumes.

Stern has declined to state what it paid, but the West German press has insistently mentioned the figure.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Walesa Talks of Joining Union Underground

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GDANSK, Poland — Lech Walesa said Sunday that he would join the TKK, Solidarity's underground coordinating committee, if police did not stop treating him "like a rabbit in a cage."

Authorities picked up the former leader of the disbanded trade union Friday night in Warsaw after a secret union meeting and drove him back to Gdansk, where he was placed under heavy police guard, his movements monitored 24 hours a day. At least nine of his associates remained in custody.

Also Sunday, the Roman Catholic primate of Poland, Archbishop Józef Glemp, speaking after a week of street protests and deteriorating church-state relations, made an impassioned appeal to the government for peace.

Mr. Walesa said: "I think they will make me join the TKK if they continue this situation. I will not allow them to keep me like a rabbit in a cage. Joining the underground will be the only way out for me."

Two plainclothes policemen sat on chairs outside the entrance to Mr. Walesa's apartment building Sunday, and a police car and jeep were stationed nearby.

Mr. Walesa said he had been in Warsaw to attend a secret meeting with 20 or 30 union leaders from Solidarity, the teachers' union, the autonomous union and the branch union, which together represented about 13 million workers before they were outlawed last October.

He said he was at the session only long enough to help draft and approve the text of a letter to the Polish parliament protesting the disbanding of the unions, then left in an attempt to lose the police who were following him.

Mr. Walesa said that five associates from Gdansk who accompanied him were also detained and that he assumed they were still in police custody in Warsaw.

Two leading union advisers, Bronislaw Geremek and Tadeusz Mazowiecki, who were regarded as the architects of Solidarity policy and were both interned during martial law, also attended the meeting and were detained, Mr. Walesa said.

Also reportedly held were two lawyers, Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki and Jan Olszewski, who have defended Solidarity activists charged with martial law violations.

There were unconfirmed reports that representatives of the branch union, autonomous union and teachers union were picked up as well.

Solidarity sources said the document drawn up by Mr. Walesa and the other union representatives argued that the new government-sponsored unions being set up did not represent the people. They said it called for union pluralism as soon as possible.

Archbishop Glemp, speaking to more than 60,000 people at an open-air Mass in Krakow, said Sunday in an appeal clearly directed at the authorities: "What we need is peace, and to keep peace we need very little — we need the voice of the people be listened to, and understood with good will."

He ended in words, saying: "What we need is wisdom, reason and peace, peace, peace."

Poland's 16-year General Wojciech Jaruzelski, speaking at the opening congress of a new political umbrella organization set up to promote national reconciliation, urged the church Saturday to respect state authority.

U.S. Says Soviet Plans To Double Asia SS-20s

By Leslie H. Gelb

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union is making preparations that could lead to the virtual doubling of its SS-20 medium-range missiles targeted on Asia, according to administration officials and intelligence experts.

They said Saturday that no new SS-20 missile launchers or missiles had been deployed but that construction had begun on sites in four areas.

The Soviet Union now has 108 of the missiles facing Asia, and in the judgment of the officials and experts the new sites would accommodate about the same number.

The officials said satellite photographs indicated several months ago that construction of new missile sites was under way. Not until recently, however, did the administration become convinced that the construction was of a kind associated with past SS-20 deployments.

There is no evidence that the Russians are dismantling any of their SS-20s in the European theater to move them to the Asian sites. But it is the Soviet position that in the event of a negotiated settlement with the United States, it would redeploy all SS-20s above the agreed European limit to Asia.

The United States continues to insist on the destruction of all SS-20s beyond the agreed limit.

The officials would not say where the new sites were being built or exactly what kind of construction was under way.

In addition to the 108 SS-20s facing Asia, the Soviet Union has 243 in range of Western Europe.

The disclosure of the new construction, made in response to inquiries, comes on the heels of the latest Soviet offer to reduce its me-

INSIDE

■ South Korea agreed to return a hijacked Chinese airliner but rejected a demand to hand over the six hijackers. Page 4.

■ Events surrounding the deaths of two Salvadoran guerrilla leaders in Nicaragua offer rare glimpses into the intense differences within the Marxist guerrilla movement. Page 3.

■ John Masters, 68, whose novels included "Bhowani Junction," and "Nightrunners of Bengal," died. Page 4.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Strains are growing between U.S. banks and the French government. Page 7.

■ Standard Oil of California is discussing selling its refining and marketing operations in Europe. Page 7.



Sub Forays in Baltic May Reflect Soviet Tests, NATO Sources Say

By Drew Middleton

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Sightings of submarines off Norway and Sweden in the last eight months have led intelligence sources from NATO and neutral countries to conclude that, despite denials from Moscow, Soviet submarines have been making forays in the area.

The intelligence sources in Europe and the United States say they believe the Russians have made the forays to test the abilities of some of their new submarines as well as the effectiveness of the two Scandinavian navies in detecting and combating submarines.

"The sightings," the intelligence sources say, have raised questions about the state of anti-submarine warfare. The sources say they are also increasingly concerned about an expansion of Soviet undersea forces, which now apparently include a number of small submarines with crews of six to eight men.

Sweden is reported to be the target for the most extensive Soviet submarine probes.

No one in the West will ever know whether the Soviet Navy

was satisfied with the tests, the Western intelligence sources said. But one added, "It is apparent that they regard the coasts of Sweden as a neutral, as a suitable area for exercising their new boats."

Moreover, despite the Swedish government's protests to Sweden holds a Soviet boat while looking for subs. Page 2.

The Atlantic, naval sources in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization pact said that Soviet submarines will make further sorties and that most will be in or near Swedish waters. Sweden, because it is neutral, is a lesser risk, they reason, than Norway, a NATO member.

Last October a force estimated by the Swedish Navy at six submarines entered an archipelago south of Stockholm. Swedish detection devices located them but the navy was unable to bring any to the surface. After an investigation, Sweden protested vigorously to Moscow, which said the allegations were groundless.

The Swedish investigators said they concluded that a Soviet force consisting of small sub-

marines had entered the archipelago, including some vessels that had tracks cabling them to crawl on the bottom of the sea.

More recently Sweden reported that other submarines had been located north of Stockholm. Two more small submarines were said to have been detected last week in Sundsvall Bay, northeast of Ålön Island. One may have been damaged by a Swedish attack, the intelligence sources say.

On April 30 a Norwegian frigate made two attacks on what was believed to be a submarine (97 kilometers) south of Bergen. The vessel had been sighted by a sea surveillance aircraft and the frigate's orders were to sink the submarine.

During the operations in the archipelago south of Stockholm, there was some criticism of Swedish methods among naval officials within NATO. The navy was able to detect the submarines that operated in areas where currents were strong and temperatures differed from

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Weinberger Will Meet Saudi Defense Minister

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service
PARIS — U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger will meet to Paris this week with Saudi Arabia's minister of defense for discussions on the Middle East, ac-

OECD Sets A Review

(Continued from Page 1)

tariat figures show, is only relative. Overall economic growth within the OECD area is forecast at 2 percent this year, compared with 1 1/2 percent growth projected last December.

The United States accounts for most of this improvement, with real GNP (inflation discounted) seen rising 3 percent this year against last December's forecast of 2 percent.

West Germany also is contributing to the better outlook, with real GNP seen rising 1 1/2 percent against December's forecast decline of 1/4 percent.

But the U.S. growth rate, projected to be rising at an annual rate of 3 1/2 percent in the second half of this year, is seen slowing to 3 1/4 percent by next year.

In West Germany, real GNP is projected to rise 1 1/2 percent next year, but the rate of growth will be slowing by the second half to an annual rate of only 1 1/4 percent.

At the same time, inflation is expected to be rising from the low level projected for this year.

U.S. inflation this year is forecast at 4 1/2 percent, and in 1984 at 5 1/2 percent. Last year it was 5.9 percent. By the second half of next year, the secretary projects U.S. inflation rising at an annual rate of 5 1/2 percent.

In West Germany, the secretary pegs inflation this year and next at 3 percent, down from 5.3 percent last year. But by the second half of next year, prices are seen rising at an annual rate of 3 1/4 percent.

The jobs picture is more varied. U.S. unemployment is seen peaking this year at 10 1/2 percent of the labor force and declining to an annual rate of 9 1/2 percent by the second half of next year.

But in Europe, unemployment is seen rising to 10 1/2 percent of the labor force this year from 9 1/2 percent last year and increasing to 11 1/4 percent next year. In the final six months of 1984, unemployment in Europe is seen running at an annual rate of 11 1/4 percent.

The Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD, a coalition body representing 40 national labor organizations, called Sunday for governments to take joint action for a reflationary program. It warned that unemployment in the OECD area will rise to more than 40 million next year.

"Up to now governments have been only too ready to believe in, and try to apply, simple formulas," it said.

"The recovery was supposed to come once inflation was brought down; then it was supposed to materialize once lower oil prices were re-established; and now the idea is promoted that a 'flexible response' of reducing wages and increasing the shares of profits will provoke a recovery."

"But this recession and its global dimension are hard reality, and the solution will not be achieved through yet another patent medicine."

The recovery was supposed to come once inflation was brought down; then it was supposed to materialize once lower oil prices were re-established; and now the idea is promoted that a 'flexible response' of reducing wages and increasing the shares of profits will provoke a recovery."

"But this recession and its global dimension are hard reality, and the solution will not be achieved through yet another patent medicine."

A-Plant Owner In New Jersey Fined \$850,000

WASHINGTON — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has fined the owner of a nuclear plant in southern New Jersey \$850,000 for civil penalties for violating nuclear safety regulations. It was the largest fine ever imposed on a nuclear plant licensee for deficiencies in safety procedures.

Public Service Electric and Gas Co., the licensee of the Salem nuclear plant, has 30 days to pay the fine, appeal it or seek a reduction. The utility said Friday that it would be "some time" before it decided what to do.

The automatic shutdown system of Salem Unit 1 failed twice in four days in February, causing the most serious safety-related incident at a nuclear plant since the Three Mile Island accident in Pennsylvania in 1979, the NRC said.

In its notice of violation, the NRC staff, acting on authority of the commission, said the amount of \$850,000 was assessed so as to "assure that PSE&G will fully implement lasting corrective actions that address the violations."

The previous highest fine imposed by the NRC was \$600,000 levied in February against Carolina Power and Light Co. in North Carolina. The utility has appealed the fine. The fine imposed on the owners of Three Mile Island was \$155,000. Congress then conferred more liberal penalty powers on the NRC.

The reason for their construction is unknown. One source suggested that the Soviet Navy would use these boats in war to lay mines at the entrances to hostile harbors. He said he assumed the submarines were small enough to be launched from a major surface vessel.

There have been recent reports that in addition to building such major units as the Oscar, the largest cruise missile submarine in the world, and the titanium-hulled Alfa, which has great speed and deep diving abilities, the Soviet Navy has been building the smaller boats, including the tracked vessels that can crawl on the ocean floor.

According to the evidence now available, the smaller boats that the Russians are developing are not as small as those built in World War II, the intelligence sources say.

In a government report issued April 26, Sweden said foreign submarines, presumably Russian, intruded at least 40 times last year, and that as many as six Soviet submarines penetrated Stockholm's inner archipelago last October. Moscow has denied the charge.

The reason for their construction is unknown. One source suggested that the Soviet Navy would use these boats in war to lay mines at the entrances to hostile harbors. He said he assumed the submarines were small enough to be launched from a major surface vessel.

The reason for their construction is unknown. One source suggested that the Soviet Navy would use these boats in war to lay mines at the entrances to hostile harbors. He said he assumed the submarines were small enough to be launched from a major surface vessel.

The reason for their construction is unknown. One source suggested that the Soviet Navy would use these boats in war to lay mines at the entrances to hostile harbors. He said he assumed the submarines were small enough to be launched from a major surface vessel.

The reason for their construction is unknown. One source suggested that the Soviet Navy would use these boats in war to lay mines at the entrances to hostile harbors. He said he assumed the submarines were small enough to be launched from a major surface vessel.

cording to American and French officials.

The officials offered few details, but Mr. Weinberger's trip to Paris, where he is expected Tuesday, coincides with a planned visit by U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz, and the arrival of Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq, who is also a foreign minister.

Mr. Shultz is to attend the annual ministerial meeting of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, and Mr. Aziz plans to talk to French government officials.

But their presence in Paris, along with that of Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, the Saudi defense minister, led to speculation about the possibility of important contacts concerning Lebanon.

The French Defense Ministry announced Sunday that it is routinely replacing on May 19 the 2,000 infantrymen it has stationed as part of the international peacekeeping force in Beirut with elements from the Foreign Legion.

The Foreign Legion has been traditionally used where there is an attempt to avoid casualties among regular troops and conscripts.

French news reports from the Middle East have concentrated in past days on deteriorating security in Lebanon. The Defense Ministry announcement said that five French naval vessels were in the Eastern Mediterranean and "if necessary, could head for Beirut at any moment."

French sources said that Mr. Weinberger would meet in Paris with Defense Minister Charles Hernu. They noted, again without elaboration, that Prince Sultan, who will talk to Mr. Hernu on the possibility of new Saudi purchases of French weapons, would be in Paris at the same time.

American officials have sought to portray Mr. Weinberger's meeting with Prince Sultan as a routine result of the establishment last year of a U.S.-Saudi defense coordinating committee.

The mission of the Iraqi foreign minister, whose visit comes at a time when Iraq's war effort against Iran appears in difficulty, is thought to be mainly involved with seeking five French Super Etendard fighter aircraft armed with Exocet air-sea missiles.

The Iraqis have bought more than \$3 billion worth of French arms over the last two years, largely with Saudi money and extensive credit.

But there are some indications that the French government is hesitant about providing the aircraft and missiles for fear they will be used against shipping to the Gulf.

The United States, according to French sources, has been quietly urging Arab moderates to try to draw closer to Iraq.

The Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD, a coalition body representing 40 national labor organizations, called Sunday for governments to take joint action for a reflationary program. It warned that unemployment in the OECD area will rise to more than 40 million next year.

"Up to now governments have been only too ready to believe in, and try to apply, simple formulas," it said.

"The recovery was supposed to come once inflation was brought down; then it was supposed to materialize once lower oil prices were re-established; and now the idea is promoted that a 'flexible response' of reducing wages and increasing the shares of profits will provoke a recovery."

"But this recession and its global dimension are hard reality, and the solution will not be achieved through yet another patent medicine."

The recovery was supposed to come once inflation was brought down; then it was supposed to materialize once lower oil prices were re-established; and now the idea is promoted that a 'flexible response' of reducing wages and increasing the shares of profits will provoke a recovery."

"But this recession and its global dimension are hard reality, and the solution will not be achieved through yet another patent medicine."

The recovery was supposed to come once inflation was brought down; then it was supposed to materialize once lower oil prices were re-established; and now the idea is promoted that a 'flexible response' of reducing wages and increasing the shares of profits will provoke a recovery."

"But this recession and its global dimension are hard reality, and the solution will not be achieved through yet another patent medicine."

The recovery was supposed to come once inflation was brought down; then it was supposed to materialize once lower oil prices were re-established; and now the idea is promoted that a 'flexible response' of reducing wages and increasing the shares of profits will provoke a recovery."

"But this recession and its global dimension are hard reality, and the solution will not be achieved through yet another patent medicine."

The recovery was supposed to come once inflation was brought down; then it was supposed to materialize once lower oil prices were re-established; and now the idea is promoted that a 'flexible response' of reducing wages and increasing the shares of profits will provoke a recovery."

"But this recession and its global dimension are hard reality, and the solution will not be achieved through yet another patent medicine."

The recovery was supposed to come once inflation was brought down; then it was supposed to materialize once lower oil prices were re-established; and now the idea is promoted that a 'flexible response' of reducing wages and increasing the shares of profits will provoke a recovery."

"But this recession and its global dimension are hard reality, and the solution will not be achieved through yet another patent medicine."

The recovery was supposed to come once inflation was brought down; then it was supposed to materialize once lower oil prices were re-established; and now the idea is promoted that a 'flexible response' of reducing wages and increasing the shares of profits will provoke a recovery."

"But this recession and its global dimension are hard reality, and the solution will not be achieved through yet another patent medicine."

The recovery was supposed to come once inflation was brought down; then it was supposed to materialize once lower oil prices were re-established; and now the idea is promoted that a 'flexible response' of reducing wages and increasing the shares of profits will provoke a recovery."

"But this recession and its global dimension are hard reality, and the solution will not be achieved through yet another patent medicine."

The recovery was supposed to come once inflation was brought down; then it was supposed to materialize once lower oil prices were re-established; and now the idea is promoted that a 'flexible response' of reducing wages and increasing the shares of profits will provoke a recovery."

"But this recession and its global dimension are hard reality, and the solution will not be achieved through yet another patent medicine."

The recovery was supposed to come once inflation was brought down; then it was supposed to materialize once lower oil prices were re-established; and now the idea is promoted that a 'flexible response' of reducing wages and increasing the shares of profits will provoke a recovery."

"But this recession and its global dimension are hard reality, and the solution will not be achieved through yet another patent medicine."

The recovery was supposed to come once inflation was brought down; then it was supposed to materialize once lower oil prices were re-established; and now the idea is promoted that a 'flexible response' of reducing wages and increasing the shares of profits will provoke a recovery."

"But this recession and its global dimension are hard reality, and the solution will not be achieved through yet another patent medicine."



President François Mitterrand at Sunday's ceremony.

54 Are Arrested in Paris As War's End Is Marked

The Associated Press

PARIS — The police arrested 54 persons they described as militants of the extreme right Sunday during a ceremony marking the end of the war in Europe in 1945. President François Mitterrand was at the ceremony.

The police said some of the suspects were carrying tear gas, brass knuckles and toy guns. Officials said charges were being prepared against 12 of those arrested. The other 42 were being questioned.

They were arrested near the Arc de Triomphe during a ceremony marking the 38th anniversary of the end of the war in Europe on May 8, 1945.

Mr. Mitterrand, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and Defense Minister Charles Hernu were under the monument when the arrests were made, as were the army chief of staff, General Jeannou Lacaze, and the secretary of state for veterans' affairs, Jean Laurain.

None of those arrested was near the officials and the ceremony was not interrupted.

The police said they believed those arrested were members of National Front, an extreme rightist group, or of National Restoration, a monarchist group. National Front issued a statement denying involvement.

National Front members and monarchists had participated in a march earlier in the day celebrating the holiday of Joan of Arc, the 15th-century French martyr.

The police said the march drew about 4,000 people, of which about 1,000 were National Front members. When it ended, the police said about 20 youths shouted the Champs Elysees toward the Arc de Triomphe shouting, "Let's go and cause trouble."

The police said they believed those arrested were members of National Front, an extreme rightist group, or of National Restoration, a monarchist group. National Front issued a statement denying involvement.

National Front members and monarchists had participated in a march earlier in the day celebrating the holiday of Joan of Arc, the 15th-century French martyr.

The police said the march drew about 4,000 people, of which about 1,000 were National Front members. When it ended, the police said about 20 youths shouted the Champs Elysees toward the Arc de Triomphe shouting, "Let's go and cause trouble."

The police said they believed those arrested were members of National Front, an extreme rightist group, or of National Restoration, a monarchist group. National Front issued a statement denying involvement.

National Front members and monarchists had participated in a march earlier in the day celebrating the holiday of Joan of Arc, the 15th-century French martyr.

The police said the march drew about 4,000 people, of which about 1,000 were National Front members. When it ended, the police said about 20 youths shouted the Champs Elysees toward the Arc de Triomphe shouting, "Let's go and cause trouble."

The police said they believed those arrested were members of National Front, an extreme rightist group, or of National Restoration, a monarchist group. National Front issued a statement denying involvement.

National Front members and monarchists had participated in a march earlier in the day celebrating the holiday of Joan of Arc, the 15th-century French martyr.

The police said the march drew about 4,000 people, of which about 1,000 were National Front members. When it ended, the police said about 20 youths shouted the Champs Elysees toward the Arc de Triomphe shouting, "Let's go and cause trouble."

The police said they believed those arrested were members of National Front, an extreme rightist group, or of National Restoration, a monarchist group. National Front issued a statement denying involvement.

National Front members and monarchists had participated in a march earlier in the day celebrating the holiday of Joan of Arc, the 15th-century French martyr.

The police said the march drew about 4,000 people, of which about 1,000 were National Front members. When it ended, the police said about 20 youths shouted the Champs Elysees toward the Arc de Triomphe shouting, "Let's go and cause trouble."

The police said they believed those arrested were members of National Front, an extreme rightist group, or of National Restoration, a monarchist group. National Front issued a statement denying involvement.

National Front members and monarchists had participated in a march earlier in the day celebrating the holiday of Joan of Arc, the 15th-century French martyr.

The police said the march drew about 4,000 people, of which about 1,000 were National Front members. When it ended, the police said about 20 youths shouted the Champs Elysees toward the Arc de Triomphe shouting, "Let's go and cause trouble."

The police said they believed those arrested were members of National Front, an extreme rightist group, or of National Restoration, a monarchist group. National Front issued a statement denying involvement.

National Front members and monarchists had participated in a march earlier in the day celebrating the holiday of Joan of Arc, the 15th-century French martyr.

The police said the march drew about 4,000 people, of which about 1,000 were National Front members. When it ended, the police said about 20 youths shouted the Champs Elysees toward the Arc de Triomphe shouting, "Let's go and cause trouble."

The police said they believed those arrested were members of National Front, an extreme rightist group, or of National Restoration, a monarchist group. National Front issued a statement denying involvement.

National Front members and monarchists had participated in a march earlier in the day celebrating the holiday of Joan of Arc, the 15th-century French martyr.

The police said the march drew about 4,000 people, of which about 1,000 were National Front members. When it ended, the police said about 20 youths shouted the Champs Elysees toward the Arc de Triomphe shouting, "Let's go and cause trouble."

The police said they believed those arrested were members of National Front, an extreme rightist group, or of National Restoration, a monarchist group. National Front issued a statement denying involvement.

Lebanon Pact May Aid Israel-Egypt Relations

By David Lamb
Los Angeles Times Service

CAIRO — Israel's agreement in principle to withdraw its forces from Lebanon is expected to lead to the restoration of full diplomatic relations between Israel and Egypt, according to Western diplomats.

Egypt, the only Arab country with which Israel has relations, withdrew its ambassador to Israel, Saad Mortada, on Sept. 20, after the massacre of Palestinian refugees by Christian Phalangist militiamen in Beirut.

Egypt's government also froze the process of normalization with Israel to areas such as trade, tourism and cultural affairs and allowed the semi-official press to make vitriolic attacks on the Israelis. Some newspapers compared Prime Minister Menachem Begin to Adolf Hitler.

The Israeli ambassador, Moshe Sasson, remained at his post in Cairo. But despite Washington's urging that differences be forgotten, the administration of President Hosni Mubarak said Mr. Mortada would not return to Israel until Israel agreed to a timetable for withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon.

Western diplomats said Saturday that they expected Egypt to honor that commitment and resume full relations, assuming that Israel does withdraw.

Diplomats in Cairo said that until Israel's invasion of Lebanon 11 months ago, the process toward normal relations had been moving ahead smoothly.

The invasion came as Egypt was slowly emerging from its isolation within the Arab world that began when President Anwar Sadat signed a peace treaty with Israel in 1979. It appeared that Egypt had taken some decisive action against Israel to avoid further setbacks among the Arabs.

The Mubarak government said Saturday that the Lebanon agreement worked out by Secretary of State George P. Shultz was "an important step" on the road to peace.

But it made no mention of its relations with Israel, and it re-emphasized its belief that the Palestinians held the key to a permanent settlement in the region.

Mr. Arens said he had argued that the Israelis should stay put for the moment, taking no unilateral steps without consultations with the United States, while hoping that American diplomacy and pressure from other Arab countries would eventually persuade Mr. Assad to agree to a withdrawal.

One of the fears concerning such a possible move by the Israelis is that it could be the beginning of a de facto partition of Lebanon, with the Israelis entrenched in the south and the Syrians in the Bekaa Valley.

Ariel Sharon, the former defense minister, asserted that the agreement failed to ensure the security of Israel's northern border, while leftist critics said the tenuous nature of the accord called into question the whole basis for the war in Lebanon.

But Mr. Arens said even a limited agreement with a second Arab country, after Egypt, was a considerable achievement.

Israeli officials also stressed the importance of the accord in terms of U.S.-Israel relations. Now, officials predicted, Israel can look forward to smoother relations with Washington.

The Mubarak government said Saturday that the Lebanon agreement worked out by Secretary of State George P. Shultz was "an important step" on the road to peace.

But it made no mention of its relations with Israel, and it re-emphasized its belief that the Palestinians held the key to a permanent settlement in the region.

Mr. Arens said he had argued that the Israelis should stay put for the moment, taking no unilateral steps without consultations with the United States, while hoping that American diplomacy and pressure from other Arab countries would eventually persuade Mr. Assad to agree to a withdrawal.

One of the fears concerning such a possible move by the Israelis is that it could be the beginning of a de facto partition of Lebanon, with the Israelis entrenched in the south and the Syrians in the Bekaa Valley.

Ariel Sharon, the former defense minister, asserted that the agreement failed to ensure the security of Israel's northern border, while leftist critics said the tenuous nature of the accord called into question the whole basis for the war in Lebanon.

But Mr. Arens said even a limited agreement with a second Arab country, after Egypt, was a considerable achievement.

Israeli officials also stressed the importance of the accord in terms of U.S.-Israel relations. Now, officials predicted, Israel can look forward to smoother relations with Washington.

The Mubarak government said Saturday that the Lebanon agreement worked out by Secretary of State George P. Shultz was "an important step" on the road to peace.

But it made no mention of its relations with Israel, and it re-emphasized its belief that the Palestinians held the key to a permanent settlement in the region.

Mr. Arens said he had argued that the Israelis should stay put for the moment, taking no unilateral steps without consultations with the United States, while hoping that American diplomacy and pressure from other Arab countries would eventually persuade Mr. Assad to agree to a withdrawal.

One of the fears concerning such a possible move by the Israelis is that it could be the beginning of a de facto partition of Lebanon, with the Israelis entrenched in the south and the Syrians in the Bekaa Valley.

Ariel Sharon, the former defense minister, asserted that the agreement failed to ensure the security of Israel's northern border, while leftist critics said the tenuous nature of the accord called into question the whole basis for the war in Lebanon.

But Mr. Arens said even a limited agreement with a second Arab country, after Egypt, was a considerable achievement.

Israeli officials also stressed the importance of the accord in terms of U.S.-Israel relations. Now, officials predicted, Israel can look forward to smoother relations with Washington.

The Mubarak government said Saturday that the Lebanon agreement worked out by Secretary of State George P. Shultz was "an important step" on the road to peace.

But it made no mention of its relations with Israel, and it re-emphasized its belief that the Palestinians held the key to a permanent settlement in the region.

Mr. Arens said he had argued that the Israelis should stay put for the moment, taking no unilateral steps without consultations with the United States, while hoping that American diplomacy and pressure from other Arab countries would eventually persuade Mr. Assad to agree to a withdrawal.

One of the fears concerning such a possible move by the Israelis is that it could be the beginning of a de facto partition of Lebanon, with the Israelis entrenched in the south and the Syrians in the Bekaa Valley.

Ariel Sharon, the former defense minister, asserted that the agreement failed to ensure the security of Israel's northern border, while leftist critics said the tenuous nature of the accord called into question the whole basis for the war in Lebanon.

But Mr. Arens said even a limited agreement with a second Arab country, after Egypt, was a considerable achievement.

Israeli officials also stressed the importance of the accord in terms of U.S.-Israel relations. Now, officials predicted, Israel can look forward to smoother relations with Washington.

The Mubarak government said Saturday that the Lebanon agreement worked out by Secretary of State George P. Shultz was "an important step" on the road to peace.

WORLD BRIEFS

Thai Coalition Cabinet Is Formed

BANGKOK (AP) — A four-party government and 44-member cabinet have been formed after nearly three weeks of negotiations following Thailand's April 18 general election, according to official Thai radio. The new coalition government of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda will include the centrist Social Action, Democratic and Thai National Democratic parties and the rightist Thai Citizen Party, the radio said Saturday. The four have 209 of the 324 seats in the lower house of Parliament.

Prime Minister Prem will retain the Defense Ministry portfolio, the radio said. Two other key ministers also will serve in the same posts — Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila and Interior Minister Sithi Chirachana.

Vietnam Willing to Weigh Pullout

BANGKOK (Reuters) — Vietnam has said that it would consider withdrawing its troops from the Thai-Cambodian border if Bangkok guaranteed security on both sides of the frontier.

A commentary Saturday in the official Vietnamese Communist Party newspaper, Nhan Dan, reacted to the statement last week of the Thai foreign minister, Siddhi Savetsila, that his country might consider resuming negotiations with Hanoi if it pulled its troops back 20 miles (32 kilometers) from the frontier.

The newspaper said, "We are prepared to seriously consider all proposals and measures provided that security is guaranteed for both sides." It said that Bangkok had contributed to tension on the border by helping Cambodian guerrillas operate from Thai territory.

U.S. Backs Study of Pipeline Plan

PARIS (AP) — The Reagan administration favors further study of a proposal by Spain to build a North African natural gas pipeline as an alternative to Soviet gas supplies for Europe, U.S. and Spanish officials said Sunday.

The disclosure came during a one-day session of the International Energy Agency as Carlos Solchaga, the Spanish minister of industry and energy, called on Western governments at the annual energy ministers' meeting to support a proposal for the organization to study the feasibility of such a project.

The pipeline, which could cost about \$10 billion, would stretch across the Strait of Gibraltar between Spain and Morocco on the Atlantic side and link Western Europe with gas supplies in Algeria and Nigeria. The Reagan administration has been a steadfast opponent of the construction of the Siberian pipeline that will begin delivering natural gas to Western Europe next year.

Kabul Orders U.S. Envoy to Leave

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Afghanistan has ordered the expulsion of a U.S. diplomat, the State Department said Sunday. It said Afghan authorities charged that Peter Graham, second secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, used pornographic material to buy rugs.

The department described the charge as "ridiculous and wholly without foundation." It said Mr. Graham would leave Kabul in a few days, and added that he had been scheduled to leave at the end of May for reassignment.

"We do not know what the Afghan motivation might be. We have pointed out that there is no substance to the explanation they have given us and have asked whether they could provide another," a department spokesman said. He also expressed concern about recent arrests of "white-collar" Afghan employees who were performing routine administrative duties in the embassy.

Turkish Regime Warns Politicians

ANKARA (Reuters) — President Kanan Evren has warned politicians that illegal activities could delay Turkey's general elections promised for Nov. 6.

Mr. Evren told a gathering Saturday to the central province of Cankiri that the nation's military leaders were determined to prevent a return to the situation that existed before the September 1980 military coup. The ruling National Security Council last month lifted a ban on political activities.

"If it is desired for the elections to be held on the announced date, without delay, everybody ought to refrain from illegal activities and extreme acts," President Evren said.

Soviet Churches Full for Easter

U.S. Democrats Split on Latin Policy

By David S. Broder

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "My heart was pounding so fast, I thought the microphone would pick it up," said Senator Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, recalling his televised Democratic Party response to President Ronald Reagan's congressional address on Central America. In an emotional speech, Mr. Dodd charged that the increased military aid sought by Mr. Reagan would guarantee only "greater violence" and "greater bloodshed" in the region.

At a breakfast with reporters a day and a half later, House Majority Leader James C. Wright Jr., Democrat of Texas, also struggled to control his emotions. But he was assailing the "hyperbole" and "florid rhetoric" of Mr. Dodd's speech. He added, "It is a dangerous exercise for people to club the president on a delicate matter of foreign policy."

While Republicans watched with undisguised satisfaction, the Democrats suddenly plunged their party into its most divisive internal foreign policy debate of the past three years.

A series of White House-inspired analyses by political columnists suggested that the Democrats had played into Mr. Reagan's hands by setting themselves up as the fall guys for a potential "Who Lost El Salvador?" campaign.

Mr. Reagan repeatedly raked the Democrats, accusing them of being "very irresponsible" on a party-line vote in the House Intelligence Committee aimed at stopping covert aid by the administration to guerrillas fighting the leftist government in Nicaragua.

By last weekend emotions had cooled somewhat, but the policy disagreements were just as large. Mr. Wright said he thought there was still a way to avoid a Democratic split that he conceded could rekindle the antagonisms of the Vietnam War period. The Democrats could be trapped, he said in an interview, "if we follow the lead of those who would totally dis-

view" what he called the "democratically elected government" of El Salvador, which is fighting left rebels who Mr. Reagan says are supported by Nicaragua.

Mr. Dodd, in a separate interview, said he had known that "there were a lot of Democrats who agree with the president on this." But, he insisted, "it was no mistake for me" to challenge Mr. Reagan's contention that the source of trouble in Central America is external communist-backed subversion.

And he said there was "not much danger" of Mr. Reagan being able to blame Democrats for tying his hands in Central America.

Senior Democrats, including some who differ with Mr. Dodd and others who share his view, tried to argue that if anyone had breached bipartisanship on this issue, it was Mr. Reagan.

Representative Dan B. Rostenkowski of Illinois, the ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said the president was "not willing to give us a voice in the formulation of policy; he just wants acquiescence in its implementation. And that produces confrontation."

For all their efforts to shift political responsibility to the president, many Democrats acknowledged that the Central American policy debate had revealed deep divisions

within their party on the limits and use of U.S. power. Those divisions, many said, stem from generational and geographical differences as much as ideological and strategic ones — and thus may be all the more difficult to bridge.

At the Democratic mini-convention in Philadelphia last June, representatives of all the potential presidential candidates and all the major constituency and ideological groups agreed to a foreign policy and national security program portraying what Senator Paul E. Tsongas of Massachusetts called "a picture of Democratic unity."

"For the first time in a long time," wrote the hawkish activist Ben Wattenberg, "the Democratic Party has taken a big step toward a tough, intelligent statement about defense and foreign policy."

But Mr. Wattenberg assailed Mr. Dodd's official Democratic Party response to the Reagan speech as "demagogic" and warned that unless the Democrats "extend substantial cooperation to Reagan in Central America... they will risk losing the election to a Ronald Reagan who will charge all across the nation denouncing them as spineless."

That fear is widespread among congressional Democrats, even though public opinion polls suggest that an expanded U.S. role in Central America is politically unpopular.

Mr. Fascell, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Wright are seeking formulas for funding additional aid to El Salvador without seeming to give Mr. Reagan a green light for his entire Latin American policy.

Costa Rica Asks OAS for Border Force

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A request by Costa Rica for the creation of an international force to police its border with Nicaragua is scheduled to be taken up this week by the Organization of American States, according to officials of the organization.

The request, made Thursday by the acting foreign minister, Ekhar Peters, in a letter to the organization's Permanent Council, asked that troops from Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama police the 200-mile (320-kilometer) border with Nicaragua.

Mr. Peters said Costa Rica sought to maintain a "neutral position" with respect to the domestic conflict now existing in Nicaragua.

Costa Rica abolished its army 34 years ago and "finds it difficult to exercise surveillance with its police force," he said.

Nicaragua has alleged that the border is being crossed by exiled

rebels seeking to overthrow the Sandinist government.

Organization officials said early indications were that many Latin and Central American nations supported the peacekeeping proposal.

Nicaragua is also believed to be supporting the request, they said.

Some officials said privately that if a border force were created the United States would be expected to provide logistical help and possibly helicopters.

Costa Rica is also believed to be supporting the request, they said.

Some officials said privately that if a border force were created the United States would be expected to provide logistical help and possibly helicopters.

Some officials said privately that if a border force were created the United States would be expected to provide logistical help and possibly helicopters.

Some officials said privately that if a border force were created the United States would be expected to provide logistical help and possibly helicopters.

Some officials said privately that if a border force were created the United States would be expected to provide logistical help and possibly helicopters.

Some officials said privately that if a border force were created the United States would be expected to provide logistical help and possibly helicopters.

Some officials said privately that if a border force were created the United States would be expected to provide logistical help and possibly helicopters.

Some officials said privately that if a border force were created the United States would be expected to provide logistical help and possibly helicopters.

Some officials said privately that if a border force were created the United States would be expected to provide logistical help and possibly helicopters.

Some officials said privately that if a border force were created the United States would be expected to provide logistical help and possibly helicopters.

Some officials said privately that if a border force were created the United States would be expected to provide logistical help and possibly helicopters.

Some officials said privately that if a border force were created the United States would be expected to provide logistical help and possibly helicopters.

Some officials said privately that if a border force were created the United States would be expected to provide logistical help and possibly helicopters.

Some officials said privately that if a border force were created the United States would be expected to provide logistical help and possibly helicopters.

Some officials said privately that if a border force were created the United States would be expected to provide logistical help and possibly helicopters.

Some officials said privately that if a border force were created the United States would be expected to provide logistical help and possibly helicopters.

Some officials said privately that if a border force were created the United States would be expected to provide logistical help and possibly helicopters.

Some officials said privately that if a border force were created the United States would be expected to provide logistical help and possibly helicopters.

Some officials said privately that if a border force were created the United States would be expected to provide logistical help and possibly helicopters.

Some officials said privately that if a border force were created the United States would be expected to provide logistical help and possibly helicopters.

Some officials said privately that if a border force were created the United States would be expected to provide logistical help and possibly helicopters.

Some officials said privately that if a border force were created the United States would be expected to provide logistical help and possibly helicopters.

Cadets marching on the parade field of the Salvadoran military academy during graduation exercises. General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, El Salvador's defense minister, told them that armed struggle is the only way "to guarantee peace, sustain national tranquility and guard the respect for our traditions of justice and democracy."

Rebels' Deaths Seen Affecting Future Talks

Moderate Salvadoran Guerrilla Leader Has Gained Political Importance

By Marilee Simons

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Events surrounding the deaths of two Salvadoran guerrilla leaders here last month offer rare glimpses into the intense differences within the Marxist guerrilla movement and its sometimes difficult dealings with Nicaragua's leftist government.

The slaying of Melida Anaya Montes and the subsequent death, reportedly by suicide, of Salvadoran Captain Carpio, have apparently had no immediate impact on the rebels' political or military strategy.

But the deaths have been widely described in the region as one of the most significant junctures in Central American guerrilla history. "People close to the guerrilla movement believe the tone of any future negotiations on El Salvador could be affected."

Above all, the death of Mr. Carpio, 63, has given added political importance to Joaquin Villalobos, who by most accounts is the rebels' leading military figure.

Mr. Villalobos, 32, who heads the People's Revolutionary Army, the biggest of the five guerrilla groups fighting El Salvador's U.S.-backed government, is believed to favor a flexible approach to finding a political solution to the fighting.

Although the rebel leaders are normally reluctant to discuss differences within their ranks, they seem more willing to talk now, perhaps because they appear deeply bothered by speculation over who was responsible for the two deaths. Their accounts provide new details about what happened here last month.

After Mr. Carpio's apparent suicide on April 12, the public announcement of his death was withheld for eight days, guerrillas say, so that the handling of the news could be discussed with the Nicaraguan government and rebels at all levels in El Salvador could be informed.

"The most important thing was not to affect the war," said Salvadoran Samayoa, a leader of the Popular Liberation Forces, the faction Mr. Carpio led.

Since then, according to several guerrillas, commanders of the five factions have held urgent meetings at which they reaffirmed their in-

tention to expand the war across El Salvador and reiterated their refusal to take part in elections scheduled for December.

Doubts had arisen on these points because Mr. Carpio and Miss Anaya Montes, 54, headed the guerrilla faction that had most firmly opposed a negotiated resolution to the Salvadoran conflict.

But the struggle that led to the leaders' deaths indicates that only a small minority in their faction took that intransigent line. This minority now appears to have been responsible for the death of Miss Anaya Montes and, indirectly, that of Mr. Carpio.

The minority was also strongly opposed to recent moves toward further integration of the five guerrilla groups. It was this argument over unity, rather than the issue of negotiations, that apparently led to the murder of Miss Anaya Montes.

A former teacher who became Mr. Carpio's second in command, her death supposedly prompted the suicide of Mr. Carpio, a former baker and union leader who became the most prestigious figure in Salvadoran guerrilla politics.

Both were known as tough leaders who stressed political organization and favored the so-called prolonged popular war over the short and risky war sought by the other guerrilla groups.

In recent months, the two — who were better known as Ana Matia and Marcelino — had sought to bring their faction closer to the other groups and to push for discussions with the Salvadoran government, several guerrillas say.

In January, at a meeting of the faction's central command, a majority reportedly endorsed that view. But one member, Rogelio Bazzaglio, expressed particularly strong opposition to greater integration of the guerrilla groups.

At the heart of the debate, a well-placed source said, "was not the conduct of the war, but how to solve ideological issues after the war."

"Guerrilla squabbles often revolve around who is more pure Marxist," he said. "Some people like Bazzaglio cling to Communist dogma and others argue that the essence of Marxism is being pragmatic, being a realist, and concessions must be made."

On April 6, Miss Anaya Montes was stabbed to death in her sleep with knives and ice picks, supposedly by members of her faction.

"There were strong differences with her," said Mr. Samayoa, "and she was the only senior person in Managua at the time." Time was also a factor, he said, because Miss Anaya Montes had arrived only two days earlier and was leaving the next day for El Salvador.

Although Nicaragua publicly accused the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency of the slaying, security forces began an investigation, with police agents reportedly raiding the homes of several Salvadoran exiles.

"In some cases there were 20, 30 agents pounding on a house," one source said. "In the end they found everything, the weapons, even the bills for the ice picks."

Deeply disturbed by the harsh search, Mr. Carpio and his aides reportedly sent notes of protest to Nicaragua's National Directorate. But Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez, apparently responded that there was no alternative.

By April 12, the Nicaraguan authorities had concluded that Mr. Bazzaglio had organized and executed the slaying of Miss Anaya Montes. Mr. Carpio and other guerrillas were permitted to talk with him in jail.

Mr. Bazzaglio insisted he had "acted for the good of the revolution," an informant said.

That night, after Mr. Carpio had gone to his room in a house on the outskirts of Managua, his wife and several other people heard a shot. "He had shot himself in the heart with a pistol," Mr. Samayoa said.

Mr. Samayoa said that after difficult debate "we decided to tell the truth."

"It would have been easier," he added, "for us and for Nicaragua to keep blaming the CIA." But, "if we covered up rumors, we would have caused insecurity and distrust among our people at an important stage in the war."

Sources here said the Nicaraguan government had also pressed "to tell it straight."

People who knew Mr. Carpio agreed that he had been suffering from asthma and exhaustion and was deeply affected by the death in the field of a close friend, a guerrilla leader known as Bernardo.

While the killing of Miss Anaya Montes had deeply disturbed him, several people close to the events said, the investigation of his group and the betrayal by people close to him were perhaps greater blows.

Slaying in San Salvador

The body of a young man who had apparently been strangled and then shot in the head was found Friday night in the parking lot of the Camino Real Hotel in San Salvador, The New York Times reported.

People who knew Mr. Carpio agreed that he had been suffering from asthma and exhaustion and was deeply affected by the death in the field of a close friend, a guerrilla leader known as Bernardo.

While the killing of Miss Anaya Montes had deeply disturbed him, several people close to the events said, the investigation of his group and the betrayal by people close to him were perhaps greater blows.

People who knew Mr. Carpio agreed that he had been suffering from asthma and exhaustion and was deeply affected by the death in the field of a close friend, a guerrilla leader known as Bernardo.

While the killing of Miss Anaya Montes had deeply disturbed him, several people close to the events said, the investigation of his group and the betrayal by people close to him were perhaps greater blows.

People who knew Mr. Carpio agreed that he had been suffering from asthma and exhaustion and was deeply affected by the death in the field of a close friend, a guerrilla leader known as Bernardo.

While the killing of Miss Anaya Montes had deeply disturbed him, several people close to the events said, the investigation of his group and the betrayal by people close to him were perhaps greater blows.

People who knew Mr. Carpio agreed that he had been suffering from asthma and exhaustion and was deeply affected by the death in the field of a close friend, a guerrilla leader known as Bernardo.

Guatemala Is Accused Of Murdering Indians

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — An international group that monitors human rights practices has accused the Guatemalan Army of systematically murdering Indians and has called for the immediate suspension of U.S. military sales and the withholding of military aid to Guatemala.

The group, Americas Watch, said in a recent report that the human rights situation in Guatemala had deteriorated since the State Department approved a request for \$6 million worth of spare military parts last January. The approval ended a five-year embargo on arms shipments to Guatemala.

The study, based on a six-day visit in March to southern Mexico by two investigators, also said that the testimony and other information gathered from dozens of refugees "contradict the U.S. State Department's claims about curbing abuses" in Guatemala.

According to the report, "The Guatemalan government's counter-insurgency program, begun in early 1982, has been continued and expanded."

The study said that under the government of President Efraim Rios Montt there had been a systematic campaign to murder those Indian men, women and children

whom the army regarded as supporting the insurgents or who resist army directives.

"Although civilian men of all ages have been shot in large numbers by the Guatemalan Army, women and children are particular victims; women are routinely raped before being killed; children are smashed against walls, choked, burned alive or murdered by machete or bayonet," the report says.

The report estimated that between 70,000 and 100,000 Indians had fled to southern Mexico.

The report was written by Robert Kogod Goldman, professor of international law at the American University in Washington, and Stephen L. Kass, a partner in the New York law firm of Berle, Butzel, Kass & Kass. The men are members of the executive committee of Americas Watch.

Salvador Rebels Reject Amnesty

LOS ANGELES — Salvadoran guerrillas have rejected an official offer of amnesty, saying it is a fabrication designed to facilitate continued U.S. military assistance to the government.

In unanimously approving a law that could free about half of El Salvador's estimated 780 political prisoners, the Constituent Assembly on Wednesday also made guarantees to guerrillas who lay down their arms.

Radio Venceremos, the rebels' clandestine station, said Friday the guerrillas "firmly rejected the amnesty law, considering it a ridiculous attempt by the dictatorship to demand what it cannot achieve on the battlefield."

Radio Venceremos, the rebels' clandestine station, said Friday the guerrillas "firmly rejected the amnesty law, considering it a ridiculous attempt by the dictatorship to demand what it cannot achieve on the battlefield."

Radio Venceremos, the rebels' clandestine station, said Friday the guerrillas "firmly rejected the amnesty law, considering it a ridiculous attempt by the dictatorship to demand what it cannot achieve on the battlefield."



The international banking services you expect,

Corporations doing business with us benefit from dealing with an internationally integrated commercial and merchant bank.

We help you trade through our network of branches spanning the world's main trade routes. We provide the finance, settle payments across the exchanges, handle the documents and keep you informed.

When you need domestic banking overseas, turn to us for a first class service. We are experienced, and have one of the widest ranges of local currency available from an international bank.

Through our experts in the international banking centres, you gain access to their markets for syndicated eurocurrency lending and eurobonds.

If you are promoting a major capital

from a single integrated source —Lloyds Bank

project, come to us for the design of finance and assembly of funds. We can handle the most complex international financing schemes.

When we work together on a financing problem, you will find our professional advice realistic and responsible, our solutions precise and perceptive.

An integrated approach internationally sets us apart.

Wherever you deal with us you lock into a geographic network and range of services matching the best; you tap a fund of expertise and reserve of knowledge second to none; you secure the fast and sure response that gives you the edge.



Lloyds Bank International



Hong Kong Creditors Buy Revenge

Debtors Still Go to Prison — if Injured Party Pays

This is one article in an occasional series on major cities of the Third World.

By Clyde Haberman

HONG KONG — Not many places still put people in prison for owing money, but then not many places take money as seriously as does this outpost of unbridled capitalism.

A long-overdue bill of as little as \$15 can, in theory, bring on a monthlong sentence; a \$150 debt can mean a year. Few people actually wind up behind bars on such terms for such trifling sums, if only because the creditor has to pay prison expenses. Nevertheless, Hong Kong residents are being sent to debtors' prison at a faster rate than ever, much to the alarm of some of their neighbors.

The numbers, though not overwhelming, rose from fewer than 100 a year in the late 1970s to 338

in 1982, and the authorities say the trend is continuing. It stems partly from the construction boom that saw houses and hotels go up like so many pieces on a Monopoly board. When the building industry slumped badly last year and prices for land and office space dropped, many people found themselves caught short.

To most cases resulting in prison terms, it was bankers who had been made unhappy and debtors who had resisted less persuasive collection methods. American Express International, a big contributor to the case load, has gone into Supreme Court for more than a dozen "orders of detention" this year, a recent study showed.

Creditors are said to take this action not so much to get their money back as to deter other would-be debtors. A few also seem to believe that guaranteeing that others are not living well is the best revenge.

One man could not pay back \$1,500 to a relative. The relative had the man imprisoned for months but never got his money back. On top of that, he had to pay hundreds of dollars in prison bills. What had he gained? "Well," said a friend of the jailed man, "this was a particularly mean fellow — he enjoyed the feeling of revenge."

The notion of jailing debtors is rooted in English law and proved particularly useful in this British crown colony. Hong Kong Legal Department officials say, because it was once fairly easy to run off to Canton and escape payment.

Upon a court order, which creditors can obtain by proving a debt is owed, debtors are sent to Tai Lam prison on the western coast of the New Territories.

A spokesman, Alex Choi, said Tai Lam's debtors — nearly all are men — are kept separate from other inmates. They wear regular clothes, do not have to join work details and may spend the day reading or watching television. The average stay is 20 days.

Though this does not appear to be severely cruel, some consider such punishment obsolete.

"Why should a chap go to jail when he has no money?" said Peter C. Wong, a member of Hong Kong's Legislative Council. "Why can't it be like England or America or some other civilized place? It's one thing to attach the person's property and quite another to attach the person." Many people, Mr. Wong complained, are "permanently stigmatized once they're in jail."

Mr. Wong has been urging changes for years, but the Legislative Council can do little and the British authorities are apparently not likely to act.

One reason may be lobbying from Hong Kong lawyers, who inherit more business as more cases are generated. Besides, many businessmen are not eager to do away with an often effective procedure.

"When I was a young lawyer, I represented a man who owed \$5,000," Mr. Wong recalled. "I told his wife that unless she came up with the money by 5 o'clock they were going to put him in the Victoria Remand Center. Well, she came by with it at one minute to 5. 'I won't argue that it may be effective,' he added. 'But poverty should not be a crime.'"



Shen Tu, left, director of China's aviation administration, greeted Deputy Foreign Minister Gong Ro Myong of South Korea at talks on the hijacking of a Chinese airliner.



Four of the six persons who commandeered a domestic Chinese airliner to South Korea. They seek asylum in Taiwan, but are expected to be tried in Seoul for air piracy.

Seoul Rejects Request by Beijing

For Return of 6 Plane Hijackers

By Tracy Dahlby
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — South Korea agreed Sunday to return a hijacked Chinese airliner, its passengers and crew to China, but rejected a Chi-

nese demand to extradite the six hijackers to China. They are now likely to stand trial in South Korea on air piracy charges.

The decision, announced by South Korean authorities, followed weekend talks in Seoul on the fate

of the Civil Aviation Administration of China jet that landed Thursday in South Korea with 105 persons on board.

The hijacking, the first successful one involving a Chinese commercial jet, resulted in the first official contact between the two countries since the Communists came to power in China in 1949.

It presented both governments with a series of sticky diplomatic issues and left the two sides sharply divided over the handling of the six Chinese hijackers.

In talks between Deputy Foreign Minister Gong Ro Myong of South Korea and General Shen Tu, the Chinese aviation director, South Korea agreed to the early return of the passengers and crew members to China, along with the hijacked British-made Trident airliner.

South Korean officials, however, refused a Chinese demand for extradition of the hijackers on the ground that they should be tried under South Korean penal codes.

The hijackers have requested political asylum in Taiwan.

Two crew members who were wounded by pistol shots in a scuffle with the hijackers were to remain in a Seoul hospital until they are able to return to China. Three Japanese passengers have already returned to Japan.

The remaining passengers and crew members were expected to return to Beijing on Monday.

South Korea has no diplomatic ties with China and is the only Asian country that recognizes the government on Taiwan as the legitimate government of China.

In seeking extradition of the hijackers, General Shen Tu pressed the South Koreans to abide by international agreements on air piracy and return the hijackers to China for punishment.

Should the hijackers be found guilty in South Korea, observers suggested, they might then be expelled, a legal twist that would, presumably, allow Taiwan to grant them political asylum.

A decision to allow the hijackers to go freely to Taiwan would anger the Chinese and complicate South Korean efforts to improve relations with Beijing.

John Masters, 68, Dies; Wrote Novels About British Empire in India

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — John Masters, 68, whose tales of British Empire on the Indian subcontinent included "Bhowani Junction," "Nightrunners of Bengal" and "Coromandel," died Friday in Albuquerque, New Mexico, of complications after a heart-bypass operation. He lived in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Mr. Masters was born in Calcutta, and was a graduate of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. He served in the British Army in India and, during World War II, in Burma, Iran and Iraq. He rose to the rank of brigadier at the age of 33. He served for a brief time in the Indian Army, after Indian independence in 1947, before returning to England to teach at Sandhurst.

He came to the United States after World War II and became an American citizen in 1954.

In his novels, Mr. Masters made use of his intimate knowledge of India. "Nightrunners of Bengal" was based on the Indian Mutiny of 1857. In "Bhowani Junction," which was made into a film, he wrote about the period just before the Indian Emancipation in 1947. His novels also included a series of adventure stories about the fortunes of one family, spanning Anglo-Indian relations from 1600 to the mid-1940s.

He wrote three autobiographical novels: "Bugles and a Tiger," about his early life and service with a Gurkha regiment on India's Northwest Frontier, "The Road Past Mandalay" and "Pilgrim Son."

His daughter said there will be one posthumous novel, still untitled, the manuscript of which his wife is typing.

Mr. Masters once noted that although his work was fiction, "I hope my writing is also a work of history, because I have tried to give a feel of the times and a sense of historical perspective."

He was the fifth generation of his family to serve his country in India and grew up amid the echoes of the world Rudyard Kipling had immortalized.

Kai Winding

NEW YORK (NYT) — Kai Winding, 60, the jazz trombonist, died Friday after a coronary attack in St. John's Riverside Hospital in Yonkers. Mr. Winding, who had been hospitalized for the treatment of a brain tumor, had lived in Spain for the last several years.

Mr. Winding was born in Aarhus, Denmark, and came to New York with his family when he was 12.

He was one of the first stars of

Stan Kenton's band in the mid-1940s. In the 1950s, he developed a distinct and melodic two-trombone sound when he teamed with JJ. Johnson in the "Jay and Kai" duo.

He joined the Benny Goodman band in 1945 and that year made his first jazz recording under his own name, "Kai's Kats."

In 1946, Mr. Winding joined Stan Kenton's band as the trombone lead and featured soloist.

During the 1960s and 1970s he continued to record and tour. In 1982 at the Auer Jazz Festival in Japan, Mr. Winding was reunited with Mr. Johnson for the first time since a brief tour in 1958.

Peter Edel

EAST BERLIN (Reuters) — Peter Edel, 61, an East German author who was sent to the death camp at Auschwitz in 1943 but survived because his artist's training led the Nazis to single him out for work in a currency forging workshop, died Saturday, the official news agency ADN said.

Mr. Edel was on the board of the East German Writers' Union and of the East German branch of PEN, the international writers' association.

Erza Jack Keats

NEW YORK (NYT) — Erza Jack Keats, 67, an illustrator and writer of children's books who won many awards, died of a heart attack early Saturday at New York Hospital.

Mr. Keats illustrated 33 books, 22 of which he also wrote. Most were for preschoolers. He won a Caldecott Medal in 1963 for what is probably his best-known tale, "The Snowy Day," published by Viking Press. A movie adaptation won a prize at the Venice Film Festival two years later.

Other Deaths:

John Williams, 80, who played the inspector in the film "Dial M for Murder" with Grace Kelly in 1954 and the chauffeur in "Sabrina" with Audrey Hepburn the same year, Thursday in La Jolla, California.

E. Ross Adair, 75, an Indiana congressman from 1950 to 1971, who was then appointed ambassador to Ethiopia by President Richard M. Nixon, Saturday after multiple heart-bypass surgery at Lutheran Hospital, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Estelle Edith Lawson Page, 76, the 1937 national women's amateur golf champion and a leading U.S. golfer for more than 20 years, Saturday at Hillhaven Convalescent Home in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, after a lengthy illness.

Need for Gas Weapons Unclear, Study Says

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department's argument that the United States should produce nerve gas weapons to offset Soviet advances in chemical warfare is seriously flawed, according to a study sent to Congress by the General Accounting Office.

The accounting office, the investigative arm of Congress, said the Pentagon had not produced enough solid evidence to justify spending \$6 billion in five years to improve and increase chemical warfare ability.

The study did not flatly counter the argument that the United States was behind the Soviet Union in chemical warfare ability. Rather, it said that not enough evidence had been produced to make a judgment one way or the other.

The report also said that whatever the offensive ability of the U.S. chemical arsenal, the Pentagon should also consider that the country had not developed an adequate defense against chemical attack.

Defense Department officials

said the study was itself flawed and not sufficiently documented.

The 122-page study said that while the general impression seemed to be that the United States did not have a "credible" chemical warfare capacity, "little is known" about the usefulness of the U.S. chemical weapons arsenal.

"Yet the U.S. Department of Defense," the study continued, "is requesting a large amount of money to modernize it. GAO is particularly concerned because so many questions have not been satisfactorily answered."

A major unanswered question, the report added, is what effect U.S. production of new chemical weapons would have on deterrence of any enemy or on disarmament efforts.

Congress is considering a request from the Reagan administration for \$158 million to produce new chemical weapons, including a special 155mm shell and a bomb to be known as Bigeye. A similar but smaller request was rejected last year after much debate.

The new chemical weapons are produced by placing two nonlethal elements in separate compartments of a shell or bomb. When the binary shell is fired or the bomb is dropped, the components come to gether and form a lethal gas that attacks the central nervous system.

In the debate last year, the Defense Department argued that new weapons were needed to replace deteriorating stockpile and offset Soviet advances. Opponents of the request countered that the manufacture of new weapons would be seen abroad as aggression and a step backward from an earlier declaration in favor of a world wide ban on chemical weapons.

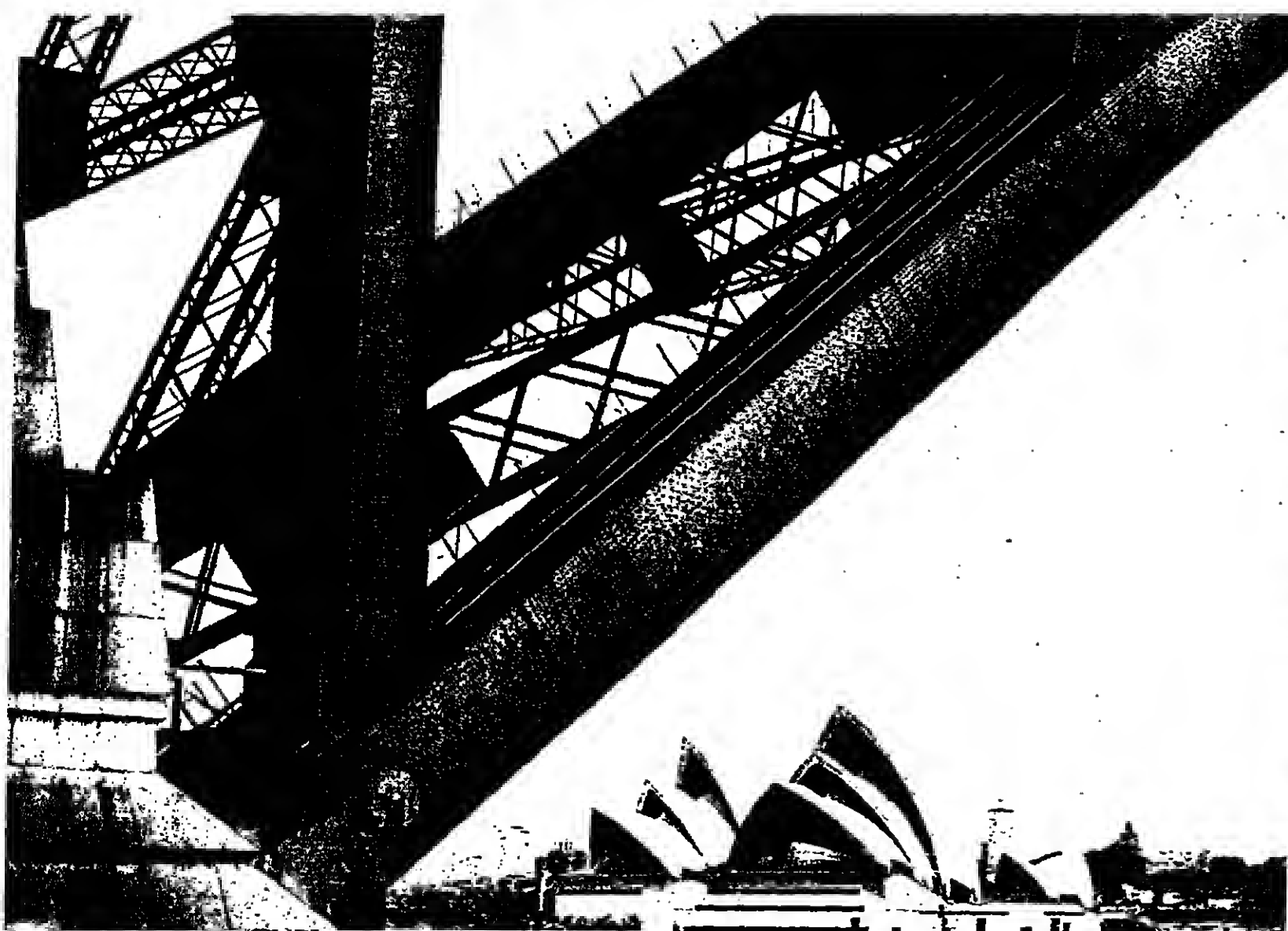
N. Korea Officer Defects to South

United Press International

SEOUL — A North Korea Army captain has defected to South Korea by crossing the central eastern area of the border between the two countries, the Defense Ministry has said.

It identified the defector as Captain Shim Jung Chol, 36, who crossed the demilitarized zone along the border 60 miles (97 kilometers) northeast of Seoul, ministry spokesman said.

Captain Shim had been assigned to the Civil Police Unit of the 13 North Korean Army Division. It left for the South before dawn to get advantage of bad weather, a spokesman said.



SOMEWHERE AROUND THE WORLD, ONE OF OUR BRANCHES IS ALWAYS OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

Sydney. Zurich. London. Tokyo. The key Swiss bank never sleeps. There are always branches open for business. Checking out what's what at the stock exchange. Keeping track of current gold fixing and market prices. Trade finance. Foreign exchange. Underwriting. Investment

management. Just tell us what banking services you require and we'll take it from there.

Swiss Bank Corporation has branches and representatives on all 5 continents. To help you capitalise on opportunities all over the world. Call us. We hold the key to quality banking.



Swiss Bank Corporation
Schweizerischer Bankverein
Société de Banque Suisse

THE KEY SWISS BANK

General Management in CH-4002 Basle, Aeschenvorstadt 1, and in CH-8022 Zurich, Paradeplatz 6. Over 200 offices throughout Switzerland. Worldwide network (branches, subsidiaries and representatives): Europe: Edinburgh, London, Luxembourg, Madrid, Monte Carlo, Paris. North America: Atlanta, Calgary, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Montreal, New York, San Francisco, Toronto, Vancouver. Latin America: Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Lima, Mexico, Panama, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo. Caribbean: Grand Cayman, Nassau. Middle East: Bahrain, Cairo, Tehran. Africa: Johannesburg. Asia: Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo. Australia: Melbourne, Sydney.

MANAGEMENT SCHOOLS SEMINARS & CONFERENCES

STUDY HOTEL ADMINISTRATION IN EUROPE

CORNELL-ESSEC, a joint program between Cornell's renowned School of Hotel Administration and the Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Economiques et Commerciales (ESSEC), is accepting applications for the class of 1985 (entry date: October 1983).

The two-year graduate level course is offered at ESSEC's campus, located 25 minutes from Paris, and requires of candidates:

- an undergraduate degree or the equivalent
- hospitality industry experience
- proficiency in French and English

Twenty scholarships of 20,000 francs will be awarded to deserving candidates

Contact: Melle Marie-France FOURCAULT
Institut de Management Hôtelier International
B.P. 105
95021 - Cergy-Pontoise Cedex - France
Tel: (31) 038.38.00 - Telex: 697788F
Etablissement d'Enseignement Privé reconnu par l'Etat

s, 68, Dies
Is About
ire in Indi

Red Cross Pressed to Defend Role as Impartial Observer

By Iain Glick

GENEVA — The International Committee of the Red Cross finds itself having to reassert its principles of discretion and neutrality because of disclosures stemming from the Gulf war and the Salvadoran civil war.

The problem involves Iranian government revelations about Red Cross visits to Iraqi-held prisoners of war, which were supposed to be kept confidential, and the publication last year of a book by a former Red Cross worker, Dore Balmer, based on his experiences in El Salvador.

The Red Cross's reaction to the book was swift and determined.

Saying Mr. Balmer had broken the pledge of confidentiality that all its delegates sign, the agency obtained a series of legal injunctions against the writer and his editor in Zurich. All copies of the book were withdrawn, and Mr. Balmer faces a

fine of up to 5,000 Swiss francs (\$2,500), or a jail sentence, if he promotes the book.

Documents leaked by Iran say several prisoners were maltreated and that some disappeared from Iraqi camps that were supposed to be under Red Cross protection.

Red Cross officials display few outward signs of unease over these developments. Yet several agree that both go to the heart of the way the Red Cross has operated since it was established in 1863 by Henri Dunant, a young Swiss businessman.

"They are both trying to force us to take a position, abandon our neutrality," an official said.

Another said the two events had undermined a key problem: How much provocation and perhaps manipulation can the agency accept before it reacts publicly?

The organization has made public protests on only a handful of occasions: over the persistent use of poison gas by Egyptian forces in

Yemen, over the failure of South Africa to improve conditions in the Robben Island prison camp and over cruelty in the civil war in Rhodesia.

The agency also published a full dossier on its visits to jails in Iran under the shah and to political detainees in Greece under the junta after selective disclosures were made by the Iranian revolutionary government and by the Greek military rulers.

Such protests are rare because, in the words of Jacques Moreillon, a senior official at the agency, "It is as if you've only got one bullet in your gun."

A stiff Red Cross protest to the Iranian government may be coming soon, particularly since the recent disclosures are apparently aimed primarily at causing political embarrassment to Iraq.

Among the confidential Red Cross documents, some of which were discussed by Iran at the recent session of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, one records allegations by Iranian prisoners of war that an Iraqi camp commander poured gasoline on their feet and set it on fire. Another, according to Iran, says the Israelis are holding hundreds of civilians, some of whom are more than 70 years old.

Iran has repeatedly asked the Red Cross to investigate the fate of 9,405 Iranians who disappeared in the early days of the Gulf war. Some have since been heard on Iraqi radio, though they have not been registered by the Red Cross.

Red Cross officials point out that Iran does not allow Red Cross workers to visit all the 50,000 Iraqi prisoners it is holding. The officials warned that the Iranian campaign could backfire, to the detriment of both sides, if the agency lost its reputation as a disinterested party.

Unlike prisoners taken in an international conflict such as the Gulf war, political detainees within their own country are not formally protected by the Geneva conventions. Nonetheless, the Red Cross has visited more than 300,000 political prisoners in 80 countries since World War II.

These visits to check on prison conditions are undertaken on condition that Red Cross delegates can interview detainees in private, conduct follow-up visits and have access to all detainees. The Red Cross agrees in turn never to inquire why the prisoner is detained and never to give details of the interview.

Both principles are challenged in Mr. Balmer's book, "Kopfer Stund", or Copper Hour, meaning the time just before nightfall. The book refers to the Red Cross only as an "international humanitarian organization" and the sole real name to appear is that of Ronald Reagan, but it is clear throughout that the setting is El Salvador.

Above all, Mr. Balmer's book is about the personal strain of having not to take sides. In an interview given before he was prohibited from promoting the book, the writer said he had developed a sympathy for the imprisoned guerrillas in El Salvador.

He recalled visiting the jail the day after the former Nicaraguan dictator, Anastasio Somoza, was assassinated in Paraguay.

"The prisoners raised their clenched fists," he said in the interview. "I wanted to raise mine, too. I was glad that Somoza had been killed."

An implicit conclusion of his book is that the presence of the Red Cross in El Salvador has been used by the government for propaganda purposes — a "fig leaf," as he put it in an interview with a Swiss newspaper.

Mr. Moreillon agreed that the Red Cross presence could be used by governments "as an alibi." But he insisted that, to be effective, the agency must stick with its rules of neutrality and discretion.

He conceded that the agency may seem to have overreacted to the book. But he said the Red Cross had no other choice if it were to convince governments that it could guarantee the discretion of its workers.

The Red Cross reportedly threatened last June to withdraw from El Salvador because government forces were killing prisoners.

But the agency stayed, and Mr. Moreillon and other officials say this restraint has paid dividends: El Salvador has allowed the Red Cross to increase its team to 25, and last year they visited 1,278 new prisoners.

In addition, the Salvadoran guerrillas have been handing prisoners over to the Red Cross for release since last August.

Italian Whims

Regarding "Craxi Urges a Breakup of Coalition" (IHT, April 23-24).

As a person who has the highest regard for things Italian, I find it incomprehensible that such a talented people should tolerate a constitution that allows its government to be toppled within a few months of their inception, at the whim of some self-important party leader.

No sooner is a summary of the achievements of the Fanfani government published than Signor Craxi, leader of the Socialists, is "urging" a breakup of the coalition, resulting in the fall of the 43d governing coalition since the end of the war.

It is not time that this aspect of the Italian Constitution, which reduces a great nation to a laughing-stock, were put to a national referendum, advocating a minimal period for one government, thus enabling it to pass legislation undisturbed by party squabbling?

JAMES PRICE
Gstaad, Switzerland.

Soviet Horrors

Regarding "Questions and Answers About Soviet Behavior" (IHT, April 21).

George F. Will is to be congratulated for finally putting in black and white the chilling catalog of Soviet horrors since 1973.

He has even left out a few, like the increased persecution of Soviet Jews and other religious minorities and the practice of putting dissidents in mental hospitals. And the fact that the guiding force behind these abuses is now the leader of the country.

People in the peace movement reading Mr. Will's article will now better understand why their movement has recently been attacked by the Soviet Union. The Kremlin wants Western citizens to be exactly like its own citizens — cowed into obedient silence.

JOHN ECKENROD
Hamburg.

Send the Boys Home

I believe it is contrary to American and European interests for

the United States to keep its troops and weapons on European soil. Keeping them here only promotes a lot of anti-Americanism that would evaporate in great part if we took them home.

Europe's and America's interests are opposed in many respects — certainly in many commercial aspects as well as in defense. Europe has the population and financial resources — it once had the technological resources — to build up an adequate defense, had it decided to do so. I can see reasons for keeping U.S. naval bases in the Mediterranean and North Atlantic, but not for ground and air troops in West Germany and elsewhere.

We Americans could use the money saved to arm ships for our own defense. The notion that Europe is America's first line of defense is not a popular one in Europe. I ignore the question of whether the United States would risk an all-out war to defend Berlin (although Henry Kissinger publicly said we would not). I have met many Americans and British servicemen in Berlin who say they had never heard of the place until on the verge of being sent here.

I believe that keeping our troops here diverts us from our true interests. These lie in the Pacific, which holds much of the world's oil, advanced technology, and vast potential markets. Why are American administrations so adamant to do something that costs us so much in public monies and friendly foreign opinion? Do not our leaders realize — how difficult it would be for the Soviet Union to swallow up Western Europe?

I think Americans fail to realize the degree of spiritual exhaustion that underlies much of the European resentment, particularly among the young, aimed at the United States. There is a spiritual vacuum that is tolerable when things are going well; but not when they are going badly. There is, in Europe, a lag in technology, a lowering of productivity rates and an inability to shift the industrial base. How is our presence here going to help?

Let's get out of Berlin and Europe on the fastest schedule compatible with the mutual needs of Europe and the United States. If the 20th-century spiritual heri-

tage of Europe leaves its peoples (with a few exceptions) bereft of a proper sense of their place in time and geography and promotes attempts to escape history, our sending weapons won't help.

The Green party may be offering remedies that most regard as unpalatable and useless; but their analysis of the situation seems correct. It is more than just materialism, a failure of nerve, a despondency; it is all these, and escapism will hardly work a cure. But we would do well to sit it out, and tend to remedying some of the same ills at home.

CHARLES-JAMES N. BAILEY
Berlin.

Not Without Hope

Regarding "A Generation Without Hope: Anger of Young Europeans Grows Over Job Crisis" (IHT, April 20).

I've heard this disturbing complaint that there's no hope. I've seen these young Europeans sitting in the neon-lit cafes, listening to songs about "No Future." I've heard it. I'm part of this generation, though an American.

Europeans are not the only ones who study for jobs that don't exist. Americans do it too. Education never has had the authority to promise employment, not anything else. At best, it can provide a foundation to help students prepare for the future.

Those persons who blame their country's economic troubles on foreign workers and who consider such things as "national purity" are guilty of prejudice and narrow thinking. Throwing out the "guest workers" would not create new jobs but offer only a temporary and rather hostile solution. When Europe opened its doors to the Third World nations, it opened the door of hope to thousands of desperate people. It's the Third World nations that need rescuing, and it's a big job.

Blaming "the White House and Wall Street" is merely a weak effort to blame something. I don't blame America's problems on European institutions.

Is it not possible that the Common Market has no answers for this generation? Is it not our responsibility to create our own place

in the world, our own answers? The times were never better for a possibility to change. What's truly reckless, then, is the belief that there is no future.

BEN FRIEDMAN
Berlin.

Garfield and Co.

You have to be kidding! Dropping "B.C." and substituting "Garfield"? You have hit a nadir in editorial judgment.

TERRENCE M. ROE
Milan.
Three cheers for Garfield! It's great that America's favorite feline

Less Than Erudite

Regarding "Licensing Tests Hurt Black Teachers" (IHT, April 27).

According to this article, competency tests in the use of the English language are relegating a cumbersome number of Americans back to elementary reading and writing classes. What strikes me as being the sad confirmation of this poor state of affairs is that the somewhat less-than-erudite commissioner of education in the state of Florida, Ralph Turlington, cannot speak basic English correctly: "We don't want anyone in the classroom who can't handle the very things they're trying to train children to do."

In the above sentence, "anyone," which is a singular pronoun, should take the third person singular of the verb, not the third person plural.

Therefore, "anyone" would go with "he" or "she" is trying to train children to do."

JOHN LEVEE
Paris.

More in Sorrow

Regarding "The 'Rich Americans'" (Letters, April 25).

Shame on those little English girls for pulling Amy Whorl's leg. Europeans "deeply rooted in socialist ideology" (as she says) are very far from envying Americans when they read that the "tribute" to the "hard work and enterprising spirit" in America is the privilege of lining up at a soup kitchen or living in cars, and where a worker can be fired from a job of 15 years' duration on 10 minutes' notice.

We don't envy you, Amy Whorl, we feel sorry for you.

T. ROBERGE
Paris.

Thanks, Singapore

Singapore is an outstanding city in this world of busy people. Its citizens take the time to direct strangers, and spoil us with kindness. My expensive camera, including a roll of photos, was left at a restaurant and was returned to the "lost and found." You can't top that in most cities of the world.

ROBERT R. CRAFT
San Francisco.



I GOTTA GET OFF THIS DIET

will now be gracing your comics page. The Trib will ever be complete, however, until room has been provided for Milo and his meadow, Binkley, the Major, and that popular penguin Opus. The Post carries "Blonk Conny"; why doesn't the Trib? Particularly in the absence of "Doonesbury," [Berke] Breathed's wit and commentary would be perfect to top off your fine paper.

CHRISTOPHER MIDURA
Stirling, Scotland.

Dear Fat Broad:
I don't care what you do with "Rex Morgan," or even "Beetle Bailey," but bring back "B.C."

TERRENCE ELIOT
Paris.



V.K. Boldirev, Soviet ambassador to Iran, center, escorted a group of expelled Soviet envoys through Tehran's airport on Saturday as they prepared to leave for Moscow.

Expelled Soviet Envoys Flown From Tehran

TEHRAN — Fifteen of the 18 Soviet diplomats ordered to leave Iran were flown out of Tehran as militants on the airport apron chanted "Death to the Soviets!" They left Saturday, following the three other diplomats who had left Friday by train, Iranian officials said.

The Iranian government issued the expulsion order Wednesday and also dissolved the pro-Soviet communist Tudeh Party, charging that members had spied for Moscow.

The government said the diplomats had been interfering in Iran's internal affairs. The Soviet Union denied the charge in a protest to Iran.

Saturday's flight from Tehran was delayed for more than four hours by what informed sources said was an argument over how much baggage the diplomats would be allowed to take.

When they finally reached the steps of their Aeroflot plane they started to sing a patriotic song. But their singing was quickly drowned out by chants from a crowd of airline workers, Revolutionary Guards and airport police.

V.K. Boldirev, the Soviet ambassador, stood in the middle of the crowd, waving to the diplomats in the plane and clapping his hands above his head.

The expulsions and the dissolution of the Tudeh Party followed televised confessions by eight party leaders who had been in prison since February.

Newspaper reports said Tudeh

members had been arrested in the provincial cities of Bushire, Isfahan and Tabriz. The commander of the paramilitary Revolutionary Guards was quoted as saying operations against the party would continue.

Recovery of Property Claimed

Iran has succeeded in recovering millions of dollars in property from members of the family of the former shah, Darius Fard, said Sunday. Reuters reported Sunday from London, quoting the Iranian National News Agency.

Mr. Mohammadi, who is also head of the Iranian legal services office, said that his office was pursuing further claims totaling billions of dollars in courts in the United States, France, Switzerland, Spain and Britain.

\$90-Billion Loss Claimed by Iran In 2 Years of War

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NICOSIA — The public sector of Iran's economy received damages of \$90 billion in the first two years of the war with Iraq, according to the official Iranian National News Agency.

The agency said Saturday that the estimate, for the period ending Sept. 22, 1982, was prepared by the planning and budget organization of Iran in calculating war reparations being sought from Iraq. Private sector losses were not included.

Payment of war reparations is one of Iran's main terms for ending the Gulf war, now in its 33d month. A list carried by the news agency showed the oil sector as being hit the hardest, with \$33.5 billion in damages, followed by agriculture, with \$21.8 billion.

Before the war, Iran produced 6 million barrels of crude oil daily, but production dipped to 600,000 barrels per day at times. Production has since risen to 3.4 million barrels.

Bush Defends Reagan's Record To Black Masons

WASHINGTON POST SERVICE

CINCINNATI — After speaking to a national convention of black Grand Master Masons-Vice President George Bush said that he did not see any evidence that the Reagan administration or the Republican Party could capture part of the growing black vote for the 1984 election.

Mr. Bush's remark came after he gave a speech Friday that was partly a defense of the administration, partly an apology for its policies and partly indignation over what he said was the portrayal of Mr. Reagan and his administration as unfair and unkind to groups — particularly blacks — who have been hurt by budget cuts.

"He cares," he huffed, "he's a human being." Mr. Bush said of the president. Later, at a news conference, Mr. Bush said that it had pained him to have to defend the president's humanity. But he added that it was necessary because of the "political problem" the administration has with black voters.

"Well, I'll be honest with you," Mr. Bush said. "I don't see any evidence [of black support], but we're going to keep working and we're going to keep getting the objective message out there."

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

LE PLUS CELEBRE CABARET DU MONDE

LIDO

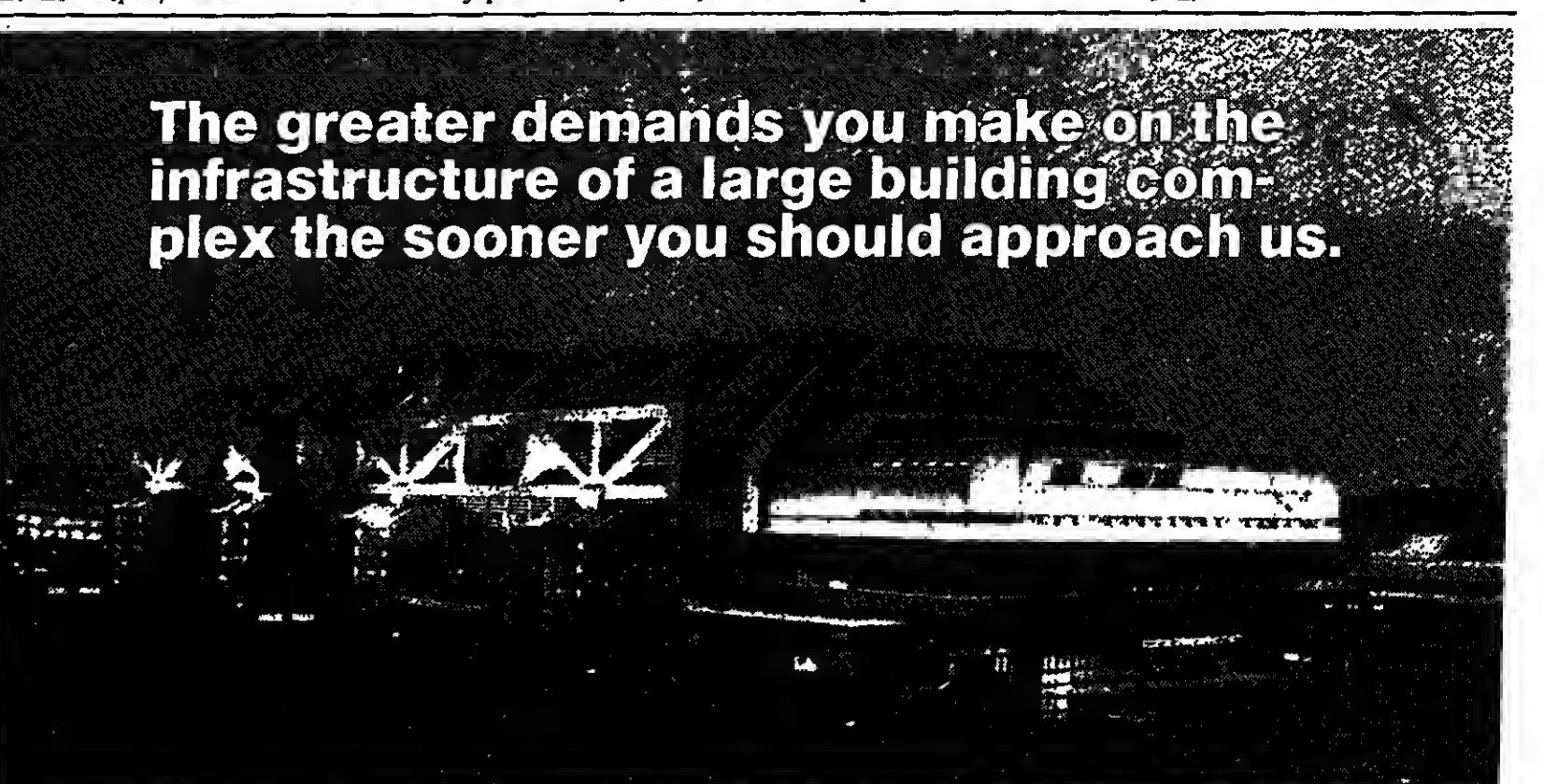
COCCORICO

20 h 30
Dinner Musical
Chansons et Revue
350 F

22 h 30 et 0 h 30
Chansons et Revue
205 F

PRIX NETS
SERVICE COMPRENS

Revis Champs-Elysees 553 11 61 et Airports



The greater demands you make on the infrastructure of a large building complex the sooner you should approach us.

System solutions by AEG even increase the efficiency of efficient buildings.

Demands on systems for building utilities are increasing, especially where great demands are made on the efficiency of systems technology, e.g. for convention centers, hospitals, universities, etc. This concerns electric power and energy supply, power distribution in the high and low voltage area, installation of cable systems as well as lighting equipment inside and outside the building, building automation, electroacoustic installations and — last not least — information and directional systems.

AEG-TELEFUNKEN master the engineering of all types of building facilities for public, private and industrial large scale buildings — from monitoring of operation processes, early location of sources of errors, generating pleasant climate conditions, management of transport operations and installations, automatic control and monitoring by integrated security systems up to controlling and monitoring of all operation processes and total energy management.

AEG-TELEFUNKEN has substantially influenced the development of technical systems and technological processes in all phases. Thus, their customers have benefited from proven solutions for the future on the basis of experience. Solutions that are economical as well as efficient. Infrastructures for super buildings are just one example of the efficiency and the innovative power of AEG-TELEFUNKEN. Others include development and realization of integrated systems solutions in industrial processes, material handling, equipment for foundry and steel works, mining operations and rolling mills, electrical equipment for ships and off-shore systems as well as space technology, solar technology and systems for military technology. We gladly inform you in detail on the many potentialities and decisive advantages of a cooperation with AEG-TELEFUNKEN. Please, just write to us.

AEG-TELEFUNKEN
Industrial, Marine and Special Systems Group

I am interested in receiving further information on system solutions from AEG-TELEFUNKEN.

Name: _____
Company: _____
Department: _____
Address: _____

To AEG-TELEFUNKEN
Attn. Mr. Pfeiffer, A4 3L, Theodor-Storm-Kai 1, D-6000 Frankfurt 70

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Success, Maybe

Secretary of State George Shultz has brought the Reagan administration its biggest diplomatic success — maybe. As a result of his debut on the Middle East shuttle, Lebanon has accepted without condition and Israel has accepted "in principle" the terms, still secret, on which Israel is to withdraw its troops from Lebanon. The "additional clarifications" Israel seeks "will not pose any real problems," Mr. Shultz says.

Both the Lebanese and Israeli governments deserve respect for moving toward agreement. Lebanon had to maneuver between Israel's difficult demands and the knowledge that excessive compromise on either security or political arrangements would leave it fatally vulnerable to both internal strains and external Arab pressures.

The Israeli government needed to balance the temptation to consolidate on its own a long-term position in southern Lebanon and the risk of an agreement with a government so frail it might not be able to enforce the agreement. That Secretary Shultz could bring the two to the verge of a signing had to take formidable bargaining prowess.

From Israel, Mr. Shultz flew to Jordan. In saying earlier that he would not join the peace talks with Israel sought by the Reagan administration, King Hussein had cited, as he put it, the American failure to move Israel out of Lebanon. It is fair to ask just what part of Israel's movement in Lebanon springs from

American prodding and what part comes from its own determination to make the most of a rare negotiating opportunity. But whatever the answer, the obvious hope now is that progress toward a Lebanon agreement will lead the king to review the bidding. Mr. Shultz left Amman saying the king regards the new development as a "significant step."

In Damascus, his mission was to persuade a hitherto Syria to accept the agreement between Lebanon and Israel, and to remove from Lebanon its 30,000 troops and the PLO forces it also controls. It is accepted all around that Israel's and Syria's withdrawals depend on one another. The question is whether Syria's defenses restored by Moscow, will raise the ante and demand not merely Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon on Syrian terms, but American commitments on the Palestinian question and on eventual Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights as well.

Secretary Shultz made the case for putting Lebanon first. To no one's surprise, President Assad showed he will not come around easily. Mr. Shultz's strong card remains Syria's awareness that only U.S. influence on Israel can bring Damascus its goals. He will need all the help he can get from the Arab moderates, uncertain as they are. In this stage at least, Israel, unless it makes a major case out of those "clarifications," is home free. If there is a breakdown, the blame will be Syria's.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A 'Reagan Doctrine'?

President Ronald Reagan's admiration for the "freedom fighters" currently attacking the Sandinistas led him today to state a "Reagan doctrine" that is sure to haunt him if he allows it to stand. Like the "Brezhnev doctrine," to which it bears an unfortunate family resemblance, it justifies a great power's decision to violate the sovereignty of other states.

Mr. Reagan got into the subject by observing that "there is a kind of bias in the treatment of guerrilla fighters. It depends on what kind of a government they are opposing." It sounded as though he were about to lay down a common standard by which all guerrillas should be judged.

Immediately, however, he drew a distinction between the "guerrillas" who, he said, are fighting the elected government of El Salvador not to bring freedom but to restrict freedom and the "freedom fighters" in Nicaragua. What people refer to as the "government of Nicaragua," he said, came "out of the barrel of a gun. . . . Other than being in control of the capital, you might say, and having a handle on all the levers, what makes them any

more a legitimate government than the people of Nicaragua who are asking for a chance to vote for the kind of government they want?"

Is Mr. Reagan asserting a right to encourage the overthrow of governments that take power by force and deny the vote? Few governments in the world would survive both tests. On the left, no sitting government led by a Marxist-Leninist party came to power by means other than revolution or coup, and none offers authentic elections. Is Mr. Reagan going to support Soviet and Chinese "freedom fighters"? Think of the many governments of the right that took and hold power by force alone. Is the president going to arm guerrillas against the regimes in Chile and Argentina?

The "Reagan doctrine" shows that there is no good way to rationalize the undermining of governments and the political one is not formally at war. Any effort to raise such a standard leads to logical absurdities and invites ambitious governments of other persuasions to develop their own lame and arbitrary excuses to play dirty.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Soviet Subs and Sweden

The Soviet Union may be paying a very high price for whatever strategic and tactical advantages it is gaining through its submarine operations in Scandinavian waters.

The peace movement here runs the risk of losing its credibility among the general public. The clamor for more funds for arms can now be heard from ordinary people.

Last October, the Swedish Parliamentary Commission released a report on Soviet submarine intrusions. "The Soviet submarine operations represent the preliminary stages of a military operation planning," the commission said. While the actions may not be part of a planned war against Sweden, they seemed designed to fight other enemies, said the commission president, Sven Andersson, a former Social Democratic foreign minister.

It is a distinction without a difference. If the Russians intend to use Swedish territory in a larger war against the United States, so much the worse for Sweden. What is clear is that the Russians are trying out new equipment and new tactics in Swedish waters.

The waters in and around the thousands of Swedish islands provide excellent training ground for the Russian crews. Soviet waters, by contrast, are sandy and of limited value as a training ground for a big-power conflict.

The immediate reason for the increase in violations of Swedish territory is the need to test new equipment under wartime conditions. The Swedish parliamentary commission pointed out that the Soviet activities cannot be regarded as simply traditional maneuvers. Such activities imply preparation for war.

The initial Swedish response is a recognition that more money will have to be given to the navy to defend against submarines. Not even the Swedish Communist Party is protesting this response. A second response — which brings us dangerously close to war — is that Swedish defense forces are determined to bomb to kill the next foreign submarine sighted. The Norwegians have declared that they will do the same.

The Swedish government, in its note of pro-

test to Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, was careful to make a distinction between the military and the political one is not formally at war. Any effort to raise such a standard leads to logical absurdities and invites ambitious governments of other persuasions to develop their own lame and arbitrary excuses to play dirty.

—Birger Viklund, a Swedish Journalist, in the Los Angeles Times.

What are these phantom vessels up to? Some members of the Swedish parliamentary commission believe that the craft were perhaps part of a new Soviet strategy: the preparation of a wartime occupation of a portion of Scandinavia. The question has also been asked in Stockholm whether these repeated maneuvers and the upsurge in which they are undertaken are not intended to intimidate the Swedes.

The incidents of recent months must at least instill a sense of prudence in those who dream of a Northern Europe free of the bad winds of superpower rivalry. The reality is these 45 Soviet submarines: it is having as a neighbor a great power whose "friendship" can be overwhelming, and which has trouble making the distinction between a "sea of peace" and a "Soviet lake."

—Le Monde (Paris).

Andropov's Proposal

Andropov's latest proposal must be considered with caution. The fact that Moscow is now willing to count in terms of warheads instead of missiles is a step in the right direction — but only in terms of the negotiating process. The Soviet insistence that French and British nuclear weapons also be considered in the counting is a demand the West cannot accept, a demand that contradicts the principal of French and British nuclear autonomy.

It also would set a precedent under which the Soviet Union would want to be able to counterbalance virtually all missiles pointed in its direction, meaning Chinese missiles and, eventually, perhaps even Pakistani missiles. That would leave the Soviet Union as the strongest nuclear power — as strong, indeed, as all the others combined.

—The Frankfurter Allgemeine (Frankfurt).

A Perilous Climb to the Williamsburg Summit



A Perilous Climb to the Williamsburg Summit

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The climb to the Williamsburg seven-nation summit meeting at the end of May is going so badly that some last-minute emergency efforts are needed to avert disaster.

The underlying problem is that, despite lip service to the idea that the world economy has become too intertwined for uncoordinated national policies to restore growth, leaders still will not accept joint responsibility. This failure is reflected in a whole series of specific disputes.

The major industrial nations cannot even agree on what they should talk about and how to get ready for their eighth annual encounter. They have already begun to blame press coverage as the reason these economic summit conferences cannot achieve their purpose of cooperative policies.

That is beating the messenger not only for bringing bad news, but creating the bad news and giving it to him in the first place. President Reagan and President Francois Mitterrand of France share an airy, nostalgic idea that the meetings have become too structured. They think the remedy is to avoid preparation, talk face to face about subjects neither one knows well, and refuse to plan a communiqué.

They deduced from last year's fiasco at Versailles that careful work by officials to thrash out common positions in a statement readied beforehand was pernicious. They cannot admit to themselves that each was concentrating so much on trying to look good to his own public that they didn't attempt to reach real understanding.

In fact, the main value of the summit talks is not in the generalities the leaders mouth or the pleasantries they exchange. It is in the obligation the meetings create first for rival factions within each government and then for officials working with foreign counterparts to examine their assumptions, test their stands against others, and grope for compromise.

The actual meeting at the top would be irrelevant if governments could get on with this job without the whip of a deadline that a conference date imposes. Unfortunately, they seldom can.

Now, U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan has suddenly seen that issues of trade and international

debt are closely linked. He's called a meeting of the summit nations' trade and finance ministers together in Paris to head off a clash at Williamsburg. The French refuse to take part on the flimsy grounds that this violates the idea of an informal, unscripted gathering.

The problem, though, isn't that Mr. Regan is preparing too much but too little. If he would include currency exchange levels and the high U.S. interest rates that distort them, the French would be keenly interested. But the Reagan administration stoutly maintains that those matters are nobody's business but its own and the market's.

France is in serious difficulty, mostly because of the Mitterrand government's original unwise economic policy and the pretense of what Christian Goux, chairman of the National Assembly's Finance Committee, calls "economic and financial independence." Paris had to impose a series of painful austerity measures six weeks ago to stanch the hemorrhaging franc.

As a result, there has been a rash of demonstrations and government popularity has suffered. But meanwhile the dollar is going up and up. This can make oil and other dollar-priced imports cost so much more that it will wipe out the benefits of devaluation and anti-inflation measures. There is already talk of a new crisis later this year that would force France to seek a bailout from the International Monetary Fund.

There was a rough argument within the dominant French Socialist Party before Mr. Mitterrand's March decision on devaluation and maintenance of European Community monetary accords. It is still simmering. Another crisis could put EC ties into serious question and launch a heavy new wave of protectionism. This would have ripple effects around the world and could also dampen the U.S. economic recovery.

Now that it has come off a reckless upstream course, it is reasonable for the French government to hope for some U.S. cooperation in avoiding another run on the franc. Britain, West Germany and Japan are not quite as insistent on U.S. intervention in currency markets as France, but they agree there should be more joint effort to prevent nasty surprises.

All of them have been complaining for several years about the harmful effects of U.S. interest rates and the budget deficits that provoke them. But Washington tells them to wait for Reaganomics to work and meanwhile cut down on exports to the Soviet bloc.

The East-West trade issue seems to have eased a little for the moment, as the U.S. recognizes the futility of insisting that its allies sell less during a recession. It still lurks as an irritant, though, when there is so little coordination on other economic problems, and the new Export Administration Act, giving the president repudial powers, is seen as a menace by the Europeans.

World recovery prospects are still much too fragile to trust to spontaneous growth without nurture. Highly visible discord at the summit could bring a serious setback.

The New York Times.

The Self-Sicilianization of the U.S.

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Ten days in Sicily without an English-language newspaper is a great tonic, but the re-entry problem for the junkie journalist is a serious one. The shift from the orange groves of Agrigento and the fresh oysters in sea-side Syracuse to the grilled cheese sandwich and desultory budget debate in the Senate takes more than the 24 hours of travel involved.

Even after a few days back, it is hard to shake the memories of Greek temples overlooking the Mediterranean, and Norman churches filled with rich, Byzantine mosaics. And in the jet-lag hours of early-morning messages, it is hard not to ask what message there may be for the United States in the experience of an island that has known every form of rule from republic to tyranny, under men from three continents, a dozen nations and countless faiths, in its 2,500 years of recorded history.

Self-evidently, the lesson is that natural riches, favorable siting, energetic and attractive people are not enough, not without stability, order and effective government. Sicily is a human tragedy. Set at the crossroads of the trade routes, blessed with natural harbors, rich soil, a perfect climate, abundant minerals and teeming fisheries, it is cursed with poverty and violence. The source of its woes lies in its history and its politics. Often conquered, it has rarely been governed. Its people have learned to survive by their wiles, relying on cunning and courage and the power they can access as individuals or families.

The Mafia, for which the island is notorious, is just the most organized of crypto-governments in a culture where no government has attained legitimacy long enough to allow for sustained economic growth.

The inclination of an American visitor is to say a smug thank-you that history and geography have

spared the United States from being such a perpetual battlefield.

But a few days back in Washington serve as a humbling reminder that we are by no means immune from the tendency to "self-Sicilianization" that can erupt whenever civil government is systematically disparaged and distrusted.

What are the symptoms of self-Sicilianization? One is governmental instability. Italy, which loosely administers Sicily, is on its 43d government since World War II. The United States has its sixth president in 20 years, a turnover rate unprecedented in the country's history.

In a nation undergoing self-Sicilianization, public investment is diverted from solid projects promising long-term economic benefits into showy structures aimed at impressing or intimidating outsiders. In poverty-stricken Sicily, a vast, modernist theater stands unfinished and unused, an elaborate shell game. And in Washington, serious people debate a vastly more expensive shell game — a plan to put mobile missiles somewhere where they may (or may not) be so well-protected they will scare the Russians.

In a Sicilian-style government, budgets are a sham and taxes are meant to be avoided. But taxes are a necessary payment for services only the U.S. government now is bent on reducing taxes, in the face of massive deficits, and refuses to contemplate the consequences.

Endemic distrust of government — civic cynicism — has blighted Sicily's hopes for centuries past. The same disease, encouraged by America's own rulers, can just as easily blight U.S. hopes for years to come.

The Washington Post.

Letter: The Pershing-2 Threat

From P. Terrence Hopmann in Bruges, Belgium

The attempt by Richard Burt to sell the Pershing-2 missile to a skeptical European audience ("On Pershing-2s and the Security of Western Europe," IHT, April 15) was misleading. In comparing the U.S. missile, which is scheduled for deployment later this year in West Germany, to the Soviet SS-20, Mr. Burt omitted the most threatening characteristic of the Pershing-2, at least as viewed by the Russians.

The Correlation guidance system on the Pershing-2 will, if it works, represent the first time that any country will have deployed a sophisticated system of terminal guidance on one of its high-speed, long-range missiles. Such a system is claimed by the Defense Department to give this missile a far greater accuracy than any ballistic missile now deployed.

So the Russians are not being totally disingenuous when they claim the Pershing-2 represents a first-strike threat. The combination of short delivery time and high accuracy gives the Pershing-2 a substantial counterforce capability against Soviet command, communication, and control structures.

This new hardware is combined with changes in U.S. strategic doc-

trine that increasingly emphasize the desirability of such counterforce capabilities. Mr. Burt himself, in an article published in 1982, wrote that the United States should acquire "forces capable of threatening a range of military forces, including hard-targets in the Soviet Union." The Pershing-2 is one such weapon.

Of course, Mr. Burt is correct that 108 missiles alone will not give the United States an extensive capability to launch a first strike. But combined with more accurate MX-2A warheads recently deployed on the Minuteman-3, and a future generation of U.S. intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine-launched ballistic missiles — also equipped for midcourse correction or terminal guidance, such as the Trident-2 submarine-launched missile — the United States will possess a formidable counterforce capability by the end of the decade.

Since the Reagan administration has become concerned over the "window of vulnerability" that is alleged to threaten its land-based ICBMs (which carry about 25 percent of U.S. nuclear warheads), it should hardly be surprising that the Russians are becoming worried

Two Views Of May Day In Warsaw

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The May Day parades in Poland this year were watched with anger and anxiety through two pairs of tinted lenses, as Solidarity, the "nonexistent union," defied Poland's military regime.

The first pair of dark glasses belonged to General Wojciech Jaruzelski, who had been forced to send in regiments of police to neutralize the thousands of what he termed "pitiful marginals" marching for Solidarity. (His police force was present also to prevent the regime's marchers from fraternizing with the "clandestines," as they did in Krakow and Gdansk).

The other pair of dark glasses belonged to Yuri Andropov. To all appearances that morning, the Soviet leader was looking only at the wave of morose humanity marching through Red Square. But behind those lenses, Mr. Andropov's eyes were on Warsaw.

The situation in Poland costs the men in the Kremlin a lot of sleep. The proof of Moscow's deep concern comes through, paradoxically, in the way the Soviet press systematically ignored the May Day celebration in Poland. For the first time, newspapers in Moscow carried not a word on Warsaw's May Day plans.

Poland remains a major problem for the Kremlin, even 17 months after martial law was proclaimed.

One reason for Mr. Andropov's disquiet is that 38 years after the Red Army entered, Poland is a Communist country without a Communist Party. Since 1980, the party has lost 750,000 card-carrying members — 25 percent of its registered membership — while only 6,500 people have asked to join.

Worse than the physical erosion of party ranks is the hollow commitment of the party's members who do not dare leave. The most active branches of the party today are its administrative and repressive arms: the police and the army.

The de facto plurality of power in Poland — a violation of the dogma that imposes the Communist Party as a nation's sole leadership authority — is something the Soviet Union cannot tolerate for long within its bloc. Yet, if even Moscow has had to accept the idea that the Polish church has a role to play in Poland, neither Moscow nor Warsaw can tolerate any role for Lech Walesa. And the former Solidarity leader has lost few opportunities to thumb his nose at the Polish regime.

No Soviet leader can remain calm for long as union outlaws continue to evade the nation's police. No successor of Stalin can long tolerate a Communist government's being forced by public opinion to create a special tribunal to try top Communist leaders. These men, including Piotr Jaroszewicz, a former prime minister, and three former deputy prime ministers, all have friends among the leaders in Warsaw and Moscow. Mr. Jaroszewicz was Moscow's man in Warsaw for 35 years.

Moscow must consider that all this, and the pope's scheduled trip to Poland next month, amounts to tactical concessions leading up to an eventual victory. But victory is no nearer today than it was on the day of the military push.

The Polish dilemma thus remains complete: The Warsaw government is caught between its refusal to recognize the effective existence of Solidarity and its inability to bury it, and in that position it is unable to move on to the pressing problems of economic revival.

The Kremlin can do little with such a Poland. A military solution is no solution; a political solution entails new problems. Moscow still has to decide which possible outcome is more dangerous for the Soviet Union: a Poland in permanent movement, illegally independent in certain areas, that acts as a pole of attraction for its neighbors, the naughty child of totalitarianism that defies its parents and remains unpunished, or a relatively calm Poland, willing to collaborate with its imposing Big Brother under a grant of internality, but limited and controlled sovereignty.

The recent events marked neither the beginning nor the end of the Polish crisis, but they showed that the two poles of power can coexist peacefully as long as each respects the other's zones of influence.

International Herald Tribune.

FROM OUR MAY 9 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Roosevelt Opposes Tariff

WASHINGTON — When President Theodore Roosevelt spoke to Mr. Cannon, the speaker of the House, in favor of complying with the demands of the newspaper publishers who want the tariff taken off wood pulp and paper, the speaker is said to have replied, "Why pass the bill simply because the newspaper publishers want it? The country will declare that we have discriminated in favor of the newspapers, and we'll receive the righteous 'swal' of the voters because we've done something for them and not for the rest of the people." In the hearing before the House committee yesterday, the publisher of the Post Standard said that he did not think the removal of the tariff would have any appreciable effect.

1933: Gandhi Out of Prison

BOMBAY — As was anticipated, Mahatma Gandhi was released from Yeravda Prison today, as he began at noon his intended 21-day fast. His release was unconditional, the authorities being convinced that his starvation campaign is purely nonpolitical, being directed only against "untouchability" and with no intention whatever of obtaining his freedom. In a statement that he issued as his fast began, Gandhi declared that he intended to rid himself of all bitterness, to purify himself and make it clear to all that the movement against untouchability was "wholly moral." "If I did not undergo this ordeal," he said, "I would probably be useless for further service for my countrymen."

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

PHILIP M. FOISIE
Executive Editor
WALTER WELLS
Editor
ROBERT K. MCCABE
Deputy Editor
SAMUEL AIT
Associate Editor
CARL GEWIRTZ

ROLAND PINSON
Editor
RENE BONDY
Deputy Editor
FRANCOIS DESMAISONS
Deputy Editor
RICHARD H. MORGAN
Associate Editor
STEPHAN W. CONAWAY
Director of Advertising

Associate Publisher
Director of Finance
Director of Circulation
Director of Advertising
Director of Operations

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92000 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone 747-1265. Telex 612718 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris.

Directors of the publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Gen. Mgr. Asia: Alain Lemer. 24-24 Hengst Rd. Hong Kong. Tel. 3-285618. Telex 61170.
S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73021726. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.
U.S. subscription: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
© 1983, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

International Bond Prices - Week of May 5

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

RECENT ISSUES

Am	Security	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
100	Electricite de France	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	

STRAIGHT BONDS
All Currencies Except DM

Am	Security	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
100	Australia	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Australia	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Australia	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Australia	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Australia	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Australia	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Australia	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Australia	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Australia	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Australia	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	

Am	Security	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
100	Electricite de France	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	

HIGHEST YIELDS
to Average Life Below 5 Years

Am	Security	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
100	Electricite de France	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	

HIGHEST YIELDS
to Average Life Above 5 Years

Am	Security	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
100	Electricite de France	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

Am	Security	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
100	Electricite de France	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	

DM STRAIGHT BONDS

Am	Security	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
100	Electricite de France	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	
100	Edison Bros. Stores	10 3/4	103 1/4	11.3	

WestLB

Eurobonds • DM Bonds • Schuldscheine
for dealing prices call

Düsseldorf
Westdeutsche Landesbank, Head Office, P.O. Box 1128, 4000 Düsseldorf
Telephone 8 26 31 22 • Telex 8 581 881 • International Bond Trading Dept.
Telephone 8 26 37 41 • Telex 8 581 882 • Intern. Institutional Investors Dept.

London
Westdeutsche Landesbank, 41, Moorgate, London EC2R 6AEUK
Telephone 638 6141 • Telex 887 984

Luxembourg
WestLB International S.A., 32-34, boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte
Luxembourg, Telephone 44 74 11 • Telex 28 31

Hong Kong
WestLB Asia Limited, 8A Tower, 36th Floor, 12 Harcourt Road, Hong Kong
Telephone 5-8420 288 • Telex 76142 HK

Leading Marketmakers in Eurobonds **WestLB**
Westdeutsche Landesbank

NEW YORK (AP)—The Dow Jones industrial average rose 1.54 points to 2,458.43, its highest level since 1979, after a volatile session. The S&P 500 index rose 1.28 points to 188.12. The New York stock market was characterized by a sharp rise in the early afternoon, following a period of relative calm in the morning. The rise was led by the technology and telecommunications sectors, with several individual stocks posting significant gains. The overall market sentiment was positive, reflecting optimism about the economic outlook and corporate earnings prospects.

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg
ABF 170	145	140	142	+2
ABF 171	145	140	142	+2
ABF 172	145	140	142	+2
ABF 173	145	140	142	+2
ABF 174	145	140	142	+2
ABF 175	145	140	142	+2
ABF 176	145	140	142	+2
ABF 177	145	140	142	+2
ABF 178	145	140	142	+2
ABF 179	145	140	142	+2
ABF 180	145	140	142	+2
ABF 181	145	140	142	+2
ABF 182	145	140	142	+2
ABF 183	145	140	142	+2
ABF 184	145	140	142	+2
ABF 185	145	140	142	+2
ABF 186	145	140	142	+2
ABF 187	145	140	142	+2
ABF 188	145	140	142	+2
ABF 189	145	140	142	+2
ABF 190	145	140	142	+2
ABF 191	145	140	142	+2
ABF 192	145	140	142	+2
ABF 193	145	140	142	+2
ABF 194	145	140	142	+2
ABF 195	145	140	142	+2
ABF 196	145	140	142	+2
ABF 197	145	140	142	+2
ABF 198	145	140	142	+2
ABF 199	145	140	142	+2
ABF 200	145	140	142	+2

Over-the-Counter NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg
ABF 170	145	140	142	+2
ABF 171	145	140	142	+2
ABF 172	145	140	142	+2
ABF 173	145	140	142	+2
ABF 174	145	140	142	+2
ABF 175	145	140	142	+2
ABF 176	145	140	142	+2
ABF 177	145	140	142	+2
ABF 178	145	140	142	+2
ABF 179	145	140	142	+2
ABF 180	145	140	142	+2
ABF 181	145	140	142	+2
ABF 182	145	140	142	+2
ABF 183	145	140	142	+2
ABF 184	145	140	142	+2
ABF 185	145	140	142	+2
ABF 186	145	140	142	+2
ABF 187	145	140	142	+2
ABF 188	145	140	142	+2
ABF 189	145	140	142	+2
ABF 190	145	140	142	+2
ABF 191	145	140	142	+2
ABF 192	145	140	142	+2
ABF 193	145	140	142	+2
ABF 194	145	140	142	+2
ABF 195	145	140	142	+2
ABF 196	145	140	142	+2
ABF 197	145	140	142	+2
ABF 198	145	140	142	+2
ABF 199	145	140	142	+2
ABF 200	145	140	142	+2

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg
ABF 170	145	140	142	+2
ABF 171	145	140	142	+2
ABF 172	145	140	142	+2
ABF 173	145	140	142	+2
ABF 174	145	140	142	+2
ABF 175	145	140	142	+2
ABF 176	145	140	142	+2
ABF 177	145	140	142	+2
ABF 178	145	140	142	+2
ABF 179	145	140	142	+2
ABF 180	145	140	142	+2
ABF 181	145	140	142	+2
ABF 182	145	140	142	+2
ABF 183	145	140	142	+2
ABF 184	145	140	142	+2
ABF 185	145	140	142	+2
ABF 186	145	140	142	+2
ABF 187	145	140	142	+2
ABF 188	145	140	142	+2
ABF 189	145	140	142	+2
ABF 190	145	140	142	+2
ABF 191	145	140	142	+2
ABF 192	145	140	142	+2
ABF 193	145	140	142	+2
ABF 194	145	140	142	+2
ABF 195	145	140	142	+2
ABF 196	145	140	142	+2
ABF 197	145	140	142	+2
ABF 198	145	140	142	+2
ABF 199	145	140	142	+2
ABF 200	145	140	142	+2

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg
ABF 170	145	140	142	+2
ABF 171	145	140	142	+2
ABF 172	145	140	142	+2
ABF 173	145	140	142	+2
ABF 174	145	140	142	+2
ABF 175	145	140	142	+2
ABF 176	145	140	142	+2
ABF 177	145	140	142	+2
ABF 178	145	140	142	+2
ABF 179	145	140	142	+2
ABF 180	145	140	142	+2
ABF 181	145	140	142	+2
ABF 182	145	140	142	+2
ABF 183	145	140	142	+2
ABF 184	145	140	142	+2
ABF 185	145	140	142	+2
ABF 186	145	140	142	+2
ABF 187	145	140	142	+2
ABF 188	145	140	142	+2
ABF 189	145	140	142	+2
ABF 190	145	140	142	+2
ABF 191	145	140	142	+2
ABF 192	145	140	142	+2
ABF 193	145	140	142	+2
ABF 194	145	140	142	+2
ABF 195	145	140	142	+2
ABF 196	145	140	142	+2
ABF 197	145	140	142	+2
ABF 198	145	140	142	+2
ABF 199	145	140	142	+2
ABF 200	145	140	142	+2

(Continued on Page 12)

UNITED AND STRONGER

We are pleased to announce that Bremer Landesbank and Staafliche Kreditanstalt Oldenburg-Bremen - two northern German financial institutions with a long and distinguished banking heritage - have merged to form:

**Bremer Landesbank
Kreditanstalt Oldenburg Girozentrale**

Clients will benefit substantially from the combined facilities and financial capacity of two public-sector banks that have worked closely together over the years. With total assets of the two founding banks aggregating some DM 20 billion, it ranks among West Germany's large financial institutions.

Bremer Landesbank Kreditanstalt Oldenburg is a regional universal bank offering a wide range of wholesale commercial and investment banking services. It is authorized to issue its own

bonds, many of which are in the portfolios of international institutions.

Moreover, the Landesbank acts as a clearing bank and liquidity manager for a network of Sparkassen (local universal banks) with more than 600 outlets in key areas of northern Germany. Operating in a region traditionally active in international business, the Landesbank is an excellent partner for trade finance.

Bremer Landesbank Kreditanstalt Oldenburg is directly linked to the German Savings Banks Organization, West Germany's largest banking sector with over 50 percent of the nation's total savings deposits.

Our combined strength in figures

Business volume	DM 21.7 billion
Total assets	DM 19.9 billion
Credit volume	DM 18.6 billion
Capital and reserves	DM 433 million
Staff	1,300

**Bremer
Landesbank**

Bremer Landesbank Kreditanstalt Oldenburg - Girozentrale -

D-2800 Bremen I
Domag 26 West Germany
Tel: (421) 26681 Telex: 244 448 gahd
SWIFT Code: BRLA DE 22

D-2900 Oldenburg
Markt West Germany
Tel: (441) 231 Telex: 25872 gahd
SWIFT Code: BRLA DE 13

D-2940 Wilhelmshaven I
Vahnenstrasse 11 West Germany
Tel: (442) 43853 Telex: 153 307 gahd
SWIFT Code: BRLA DE 24

Have all the advantages of a bank account in LUXEMBOURG, without actually being there.

To discover the advantages of banking in Luxembourg with BCC, all you have to do is to simply mail the attached coupon. We will promptly despatch to you by airmail our booklet containing detailed information about banking in Luxembourg.

The BCC Group has offices in 61 countries, its Capital Funds exceed US\$640 million and total assets US\$9,650 million. The Head Office and branch of the Bank of Credit & Commerce International S.A. in Luxembourg enable you to make full use of the unique advantages offered in Luxembourg which include:

1. Total confidentiality of investor's affairs by the laws of Luxembourg.
2. The benefits of being able to open and operate an account in Luxembourg without actually going there.
3. Investments and deposits made by non-residents are totally tax-free and there is no withholding tax on interest or dividends.
4. Luxembourg is a stable, prosperous financial centre in the heart of European Economic Community.

INTERNATIONAL AND
PERSONAL BANKING
IN LUXEMBOURG



**BANK OF CREDIT AND COMMERCE
INTERNATIONAL S.A. LUXEMBOURG**
19 BOULEVARD ROYAL, BOX 200
LUXEMBOURG, TELE 200 2011



Over-the-Counter

Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg					Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg					Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg					Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg				
Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0

American Exchange Options

For the Week Ending May 6, 1983

Option & Price					Option & Price					Option & Price					Option & Price				
Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put
Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0

Option & Price					Option & Price					Option & Price					Option & Price				
Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put
Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0	Alcoa	14	20	20	0

Consolidated Trading
Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended May 6				
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0

Consolidated Trading
Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended May 6				
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0

Treasury Bills

Week Ended May 6				
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0

U.S. \$150,000,000
Sears Overseas Finance N. V.
(a wholly owned subsidiary of Sears, Roebuck and Co.)

10 1/2% Guaranteed Notes Due August 1, 1991

Unconditionally Guaranteed by
Sears, Roebuck and Co.

Issue Price Payable in Installments of 20% on February 1, 1983 and 80% on August 1, 1983.

Dean Witter Reynolds Overseas Ltd.

Daiwa Europe Limited

Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Banque Paribas

Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Kleinwort, Benson Limited

Manufacturers Hanover Limited

Salomon Brothers International

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Gold Options

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)				
Call	Put	Call	Put	Call
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0
Alcoa	14	20	20	0

Are you looking for a high yield,
maximum liquidity and minimum risk?Are you now earning market rates
on your short term liquidity?Would you like to secure wholesale
interest rates on retail deposits?Through investments with Banks having assets in excess of \$5 billion
and with other top commercial names

INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND

offers the following choice of investment opportunities:

Short Term 'A' Units, exclusively invested in US money market
instruments for maturities of less than 12 months.Short Term 'B' Units, invested in money market instruments
denominated in the SDR currencies and Swiss francs for maturities
of less than 12 months. These units offer a balanced currency approach.Income on both 'A' and 'B' Units accrues daily up to the date of redemption.
Units can be redeemed on any business day without charge and repayment
is made five business days later.Long Term Units, representing a balanced portfolio of Eurobonds
and Euroconvertibles. Income is paid annually and units can be
redeemed every week at net asset value, less 1%.Trustee: Midland Bank Trust Company (Channel Islands) Limited
Administrative Agents: EBC Trust Company (Jersey) Ltd., Jersey.
Investment Advisor: European Banking Company Limited, London.

Send for Prospectus for full details on any one of the above units.

EBC Trust Company (Jersey) Ltd., 28 Hill Street, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I. Tel: 0534 36361

Please send full information to

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Country _____

Subscriptions are only valid if made on the basis of the current explanatory
memorandum, supplemented by either the last Annual Report or the last Interim
Report, whichever is the more recent. The Legal Notice has been deposited with the
Chief Registrar of the District Court of Luxembourg where such documents are
available for inspection and where copies thereof can be obtained upon request.
Daily prices are published in this newspaper under "International Funds".Japanese, EC
To Meet Today

Readers

BONN — Foreign Minister Shiro
taro Abe of Japan will meet Foreign
Minister Hans-Dietrich
Genscher of West Germany Mon-
day for the first of planned twice-
yearly consultations between Japan
and the European Community.A West German government
statement said Mr. Genscher, in his
capacity as president of the Euro-
pean Community Council, would
discuss relations between Japan
and the 10-nation European Com-
munity as well as other interna-
tional questions with Mr. Abe.Relations have been strained by
Japan's large trade surplus with the
community. European business-
men and politicians complain of
trade restrictions limiting imports
into Japan.ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY.
EVERYWHERE YOU GO.International Herald Tribune
We're glad to be here.

Brother Industries Enters Office Automation

TEL AVIV ESCORT SERVICE Tel:
03 444 5081

COPENHAGEN ESCORT Service Tel:
1 800 888 888

LANGUAGE

Snuggery at the Fed

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Will the Federal Reserve Board reduce the availability of reserves in the banking system, thereby restraining the growth of the money supply, and thus either valiantly stop a resurgence of inflation or foolishly abort a recovery? (About now goes with recovery the way *awash* used to go with oil.)

The New York Times financial reporter Michael Quint quoted an unnamed government securities dealer as replying: "There are those who think the Fed has snuggled a notch, those who think they have snuggled two notches, and those who think they have not snuggled at all."

Most of us know the adjective *snug* from its early nautical sense: "trim, tight, neat, protected from bad weather," and quickly recall Benjamin Franklin's letter of 1772 to the shapely Georgiana Shipley that included the doggerel: "Here Skugg lies snug as a bug in a rug."

The nautical associations add like harnacles to the boisterous verb *to snug*. By hatching down the hatches, furling the sails, stowing the masts and lowering the topmast, sailors *snuggled* their ship, making it trim and stormworthy.

The securities dealer made a nice figurative extension of the act of preparing for inflationary storms: By tightening money, the Fed *snuggles* the economy.

Another waterlogged word popped up in a quotation recently: "I think the company has been able to get its dober back in good shape, and I think I have as well," said a hotel executive after recovery from a tragic skyway collapse. Writes Steve Boone of Point Pleasant Beach, New Jersey: "What is a dober? Is it a Missouri barnyard-dog?"

A dober, sometimes called a *dobber*, is a cork or plastic float that a fisherman ties to his line to keep the bait at the desired depth and to let him know when a fish is nibbling. When your line gets fouled or some fish steals your bait, you look forward to the day when you get your dober in good shape.

"IT'S NICE to have your own money to spend, isn't it?" Sounds like an innocuous observation; in reality, those words are a

sneaky salesman's way of asking a young person: "Tell me, now, if there's somebody else you have to consult before buying."

"How'd you hear about us?" According to Steve Salerno, in an article in *Highwire*, the national student magazine published in Lowell, Massachusetts, the hidden meaning of that piece of sales language is: "Were you recommended? If so, I can probably get away with charging you more."

"Have you been looking for [the product] for very long?" That means: "Do you have other price information I'm going to have to contend with, or are you a novice?"

The author also tells young people to keep an ear open for sales euphemisms. For example, no smooth salesman says, "Let's sign the contract"; rather, the archly offhand words are *Let's approve the agreement, or authorize the paperwork, or OK the forms*.

While I had *Highwire* on the wire, I inquired about the latest teen-age talk. Are teen-agers still calling parents *rents*? No such luck, says editor Ed Miller; *rents* refer to a parent now, and "my old man" is "my old dad."

What is a current expression of approval? "Bold, rave, radical and dual are in," reports Miller. *Dual*? "Apparently it has something to do with the desirability of a dual exhaust system on one's car," he says. "All of these expressions are good," conveys the idea of "twice as good." All of these expressions can be used with the intensifying prefix *mega*, he adds, "thus *megadual*, which is defined as 'totally awesome'."

The verb *to rap*, meaning "to chat," has developed into *raping trash*, probably a play on "wrapping trash."

The teen-age use of drug lingo, which I think has peaked, or spiked, may have come to its logical conclusion with the simple English word *drugs* — not *snuggles*, *hash* or even *pot* — used to exclaim approval. "For instance, your friend says, 'Let's go over to my house and listen to the new Dire Straits LP.' To which you reply, 'Drugs!'"

New York Times Service

RV, Sweet RV

By Sam Hall Kaplan

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Though designed, manufactured and marketed for seasonal vacation use, recreation vehicles — RVs — are being bought by more and more people for permanent, year-round, low-cost housing.

They are being parked legally in mobile home courts and short-term RV campgrounds and illegally in backyards and on streets, in parks and forests and just about anywhere an owner might be able to get away with it.

What seems to be evolving is a lifestyle in which people in need of housing are willing to accept some of the inconveniences of living in an RV for its low cost and flexibility — even though it might be illegal.

"I'm no longer just in the recreation industry, I'm in the housing industry," said Perry Alshuler of the Valley Trailer Center here.

Alshuler considers the purchase of an RV as a permanent home a "growing suburban market."

He noted that a few years ago, maybe 1 out of 10 buyers indicated he or she would live in the RV. "I would guess the number now is 1 out of 3."

Out of the wide variety of RVs, including motor homes, van campers, chopped vans and camping trailers, the type being bought for residences are mostly the so-called towable trailers, in the \$4,000 to \$40,000 range. This allows them to be detached from the motor vehicle that pulls them.

Although the largest in square footage is generally less than half the size of the smallest condominium unit, they are substantially less expensive to purchase. And the monthly cost of owning a trailer can be less expensive than renting an apartment.

The trend is helping to spur RV sales to record levels after nearly a decade of decline. The upsurge has placed recreational vehicle manufacturers, such as Winnebago and Fleetwood, among the bigger gainers on the stock market.

According to the latest review by the Recreation Vehicle Industry Association, sales across the United States in January totaled about 24,000 units, an increase of nearly 10,000 — or about 60 percent — over a year ago. The increase topped about six months

of steady growth that was called phenomenal by the association's William Garbow.

In its official pronouncements, however, the industry likes to cite as the principal stimulants an improving economy, lower gas prices, more attractive vehicles and the growing popularity of camping vacations. When referring to the use of RVs as housing, Garbow is careful to insert the word "seasonal" before housing.

Garbow commented that if there were a trend toward using RVs as permanent housing, "it must be something new coming

out of California." He noted that such a use violates most zoning laws and was "not condoned" by the national organization. But he added that "this is not to say it isn't happening."

One indication of the extent of the use of RVs as housing came from Ken Hummel, an accountant and controller for the Valley Trailer Center and its affiliates, which also sell insurance. He noted that about half the buyers were opting for a home-owner policy instead of the usual comprehensive and collision.

Hummel said that many buyers were telling him that they were just going to use the trailer as a "guest house" or as an addition to their backyard for themselves, family or friends. He added that a few owners might have been prompted by the fact that homeowner policies were less expensive.

With the exception of Alshuler, dealers did not want to talk about the possibility that they were using RVs illegally. "I don't think this is going to make me popular, but I think we should admit what is happening," Alshuler said.

Alshuler said that he hoped local governments would face up to the need for more and permanent

People in need of housing are willing to accept some of the inconveniences of living year-round in a recreational vehicle — RV — for its low cost and flexibility — even though it might be illegal

house, just a few miles from his job in a Los Angeles suburb.

"When I moved out of my house, I just couldn't find an apartment near work at a reasonable rent," he explained. "I used to do a lot of camping so I thought, why not just buy an RV and live in it? The payments are cheap; I really don't home that much; and I can use it to take my kids for vacations. They love it."

Unless a neighbor files a complaint, there is little chance that a person living legally in an RV in a backyard will be forced to vacate or move. Nevertheless, Los Angeles County Planning Director Norman Murdoch noted a "definite increase over the last year in reports of abuses involving illegally parked RVs" in both rural and urban areas. "If you look for them, I'm sure you'll find more today than, say, a year ago," he added.

More aggressive in rooting out illegally parked RVs have been the U.S. Forest Service, and the state and county park and recreation departments. They strictly monitor their campgrounds and evict and fine any RV owner who exceeds a 14-day consecutive-day parking limit.

AVAILABILITY OF RVs is growing, but they are said to move from campground to campground every 14 days.

While a few of the owners interviewed admitted they bought their RVs knowing they would park them illegally in the backyard of a friend or relative, the majority said they preferred a properly zoned private campsite, or better yet, a mobile home. The problem is that there is a dearth of such accommodations.

Those parked legally in a private campground were somewhat more open, although they, too, worried that they might be evicted if they said something to call attention to the trend and implicated their landlord in some arbitrary practice, such as offering consecutive leases. Many of the campgrounds by law must limit their leases to three months, though this reportedly often is ignored, sometimes for a below-the-table fee. There are no limits for RVs parked in mobile home parks, if a rare vacant space can be found.

According to owners, the demand for spaces has led to abuses by a few park operators, such as overcrowding and demands for extra fees for utility connections and maintenance.

GERMANY POSTCARD

Springtime Toadtime

By Colin Narbrough

Reuters

VINKELE, West Germany — "Caution" — a traffic sign warns motorists on a wooded stretch of road near this Rhineland village.

Local people drive past apparently unmoved by the appeal, but the road sign is a reminder of West Germany's spring rite of saving its toads.

To the uninitiated this concern for amphibious life is surprising. The annual *Krotenwanderung* — the wandering of the toads — is

is relatively adaptable to changes wrought by man.

But Hans Kaiser, environmental spokesman for the state of Rhineland-Palatinate — the center of West German toad-wandering — is more pessimistic. "All toads are threatened as more and more of the wet areas where they spawn are being lost through drainage projects," he said.

The trouble with toads is that they have to return to the pond in which they were born to deposit their strings of jelly-encapsulated eggs. This inborn drive resembles

sign-posted widely around the country and even officially listed in newspapers.

Most attention is lavished on the fat-sized European toad known as *Bufo bufo* to the scientists. Determined to save them from hopping to their deaths under the wheels of passing cars, nature-lovers trap them at night in nets and barriers, carrying them over the road in buckets to freedom and safety on the other side.

Why are West Germans so fond of these less-than-beautiful, warty creatures, so long associated with dark, damp places, magic potions and witchcraft?

Klaus Busse of the König natural history museum in Bonn attributes the toad to the growing general awareness of the need to protect the environment.

Busse said that toad-saving had been going on in West Germany for years and that he knew of similar practices in neighboring Switzerland.

He said the vast expansion after World War II of West German industry and the road network increased the need to prevent further pressures on the environment that might eliminate animal species. Some experts say the number of animal species in West Germany has been halved since the beginning of this century, while the number of plant species has declined by a third.

Busse noted that *Bufo bufo* is not in fact an endangered species and that of salmon or eels which cross oceans to reach the streams of their birth.

Toads get the itch to move in spring as the weather warms up and the night conditions can send hundreds of the creatures converging on a single breeding ground during one night.

Guided by instinct, they head straight for their native ponds regardless of roads or other obstacles. An untimely car means meat to death.

Traffic ministry officials point out that toad warnings are posted for motorists' safety too, as running into a batch of squashed toads can make vehicles skid.

Some local authorities have built toad tunnels under roads through which the animals regularly migrate. But experts see this as a costly and unsatisfactory solution that steers the toads into a small area, making them easy prey for natural enemies, such as hedgehogs.

"Their greatest enemy is still the car and that's why they have to be helped across the road," Busse said.

Toads live on a diet of insects and pests and thus help in maintaining the natural balance in the environment. Gardeners appreciate toads that eat destructive slugs and there have been cases of toads being kept indoors as a way of keeping cockroaches under control.

While the toad is traditionally associated with unpleasant things, medieval Germans treated it as a symbol of fertility, seeing its shape as a life span of up to 20 years.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES FOR TRAVELERS:
Work out London, here we come,
Anne and Jane can spend a sum.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SUBSCRIBE
to the
INTERNATIONAL
HERALD
TRIBUNE
AND SAVE.

As a subscriber to the
International Herald Tribune,
you can save up to 42%
of the newsprint price, depending
on your country of residence.

For details on this special introductory offer,
write to:

International Herald Tribune,
181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle,
92250 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Or Tel. Paris 742-12-45 ext. 305

IN ASIA AND PACIFIC
contact our local distributor at:

1005 Teo Seng Commercial Building
24-24 Temporary Road
HONG KONG
Tel. HK 5-2867-26

DIVORCE IN 24 HOURS

Married or cohabited couples, low cost
Marriage or Divorce. Republic for advice
relation, and \$275 for 24-page booklet
7 handling to Dr. F. Gonzalez, O.C.
1055 N.W. 10th Avenue, Miami, FL
33136, U.S.A. Tel. 212-452-8331

FEELING LOST? — having problems?
SCS HELP service in English 3 p.m. —
11 p.m. Tel. Paris 723 80 80.
LECONS DE DESSIN pour portrait from
one. Paris 387 09 87.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS in
English daily, Paris 634 95 65.

MOVING

INTERDEAN

WHO ELSE FOR YOUR
NEXT INTERNATIONAL MOVE
FOR A FREE ESTIMATE CALL

AMSTERDAM: (020) 99.99.24
ATHENS: 893.18.58
BARCELONA: 657.21.11
BERLIN: (030) 46.46.21
BREMEN: 31.05.71
BRUSSELS: 726.54.09
CANNES: 93.31.44
COPENHAGEN: (061) 90.00.01
DUBLIN: 43.35.20
GENEVE: 961.41.41
HAMBURG: 43.35.20
HONG KONG: (01) 707.20.16
LONDON: 141.50.34
LYONS: 789.14.11
MADRID: 742.85.11
MUNICH: 475.84.32
PARIS: 92.55.20
VIENNA: 343.20.00
ZURICH: 343.20.00

ALLIED
VAN LINES
AGENTS

FOR INSURANCE
PROTECTION ON YOUR MOVE
FOR A FREE ESTIMATE

PARIS: (01) 342 23 64
ATHENS: (0210) 781006
BARCELONA: (0210) 48022
BERLIN: (030) 46.46.21
BREMEN: (059) 142244
BRUSSELS: (020) 476161
CANNES: (01) 223 20 06
COPENHAGEN: (010) 37 22 21
DUBLIN: 87 44 46 61 42
GENEVE: 2618116
HAMBURG: 631 536
HONG KONG: 253 08 47
LONDON: (0101) 312 681 8100
LYONS: (0101) 312 681 8100
MADRID: (0101) 312 681 8100
MUNICH: (0101) 312 681 8100
PARIS: (0101) 312 681 8100
VIENNA: (0101) 312 681 8100
ZURICH: (0101) 312 681 8100

MOVING

SMALL AD. NO MOVING MEN
SPECIAL OFFER PRICES
Call RANDER, Paris (1) 380 60 66.

ALPHA — TRANSIT — Reg. St. Honoré
Paris, Tel. 266 90 72. Sea and air
freight. Baggage to destinations.
CONTRATS TEL. 281 18 81 PARIS
To anywhere by sea or air CANADA
/ US ONLY Call Charle.
SANGAR: Sea Air Freight, remo-
vals. TRANSCAR, Paris (1) 500 03 04.

REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE

CANNES AREA

Exceptional view - Cannes Bay - 15
minutes from the center of Cannes. 26
acres from Monaco and St Tropez.
Villa, 6 rooms, mezzanine, terrace,
swimming pool with built for you.
\$250,000.
Contact RENE ROCHERONT
22 Rue Vendôme
75001 Paris
Tel. (1) 261 05 10.

PARIS & SUBURBS

NEAR PORT DAUPHINE
200 sqm, original design, terrace, per-
fect condition for further information,
CALL COTAS 562 26 27

AGENCE DE L'ETOILE 380 26 08
Luxurious garden apartment, 350 sqm,
superb decoration. "Grand standing."
Call 380 26 08.

15th DANIZING on quiet street
Charming house, large terrace, 5
bedrooms, lovely garden 640 sqm
NEARLY ON RIVER, 8 rooms 7 rooms,
330 sqm. Tel. 624 93 32.

REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE

PORTUGAL

PORTUGAL — Building with floor &
property company, US\$ 225,000. Tel.
082 23816. Tel. 53 01.

SWITZERLAND

LAKE GENEVE

MOUNTAIN RESORTS

FOREIGNERS can buy apartments in
MONTREUX, near Lausanne, or other
vacation resorts. CHATEAUX available in lovely
CHAMPELLE, a skiing paradise.
TOWNHOUSES near Montreux also
available. Very reasonably priced.
Mortgage 4-10% at low interest rates.
White, Developer, c/o Globe Park SA
Montreux 24, 1025 Lausanne
Switzerland. Tel. 071 22 32 12
Telex 28185 MELS CH

REAL ESTATE
TO RENT/SHARE

CORSIKA

SOUTH CORSIKA. Large house, pool,
terrace, all modern, July, Sep-
tember. Tel. 093 72 66.

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON: For furnished flats & houses,
the service includes US Consul
Rene into Amsterdam, England. Tel.
London 722 7101. Tel. 299 601.

LONDON MAYFAIR. Lovely 3 bed-
room flat, 2 baths, beautifully fur-
nished, on garden, £250 per month.
Tel. 720 29 99.

NEW LUXURY FLATS.
Gardens & heated pool. Single or
double. Long/short let. Call 01-262-
0000. Tel. 20200/084002

LONDON: For the best furnished flats
& houses, contact the specialists:
Phillips, Kay and Lewis, Tel. London
839 2245. Tel. 0746 RESIDE G

BOLLAND

L.A. HOUSING SERVICE
Houses/Apartments/Offices
Box 863, 1100 AV Amsterdam
Tel. 020/24301 Tel. 16382

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

EMBASSY SERVICE

8 Ave. de Messine, 75008 Paris
Tel. 744 178

Your Real Estate Agent
IN PARIS 562 78 99

H. INTERNATIONAL

551 66 99

1st CLASS APARTMENTS & HOUSES
FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED

74 CHAMPS-ELYSEES 8th

In the heart of business district
Studio, 2 or 3 room apartment
1 month or more. Meublé, non-
meublé, reception facilities.
LE CLAIRAGE
Tel. 359 67 97.

16TH EXCEPTIONAL VIEW
ON RACE COURSE

Double reception, 3 bedrooms +
maid's room, garage, Embassy, 563 65 58

NEW, 15th, PORT DE VERSAILLES
Special introductory offer until April
30, 1983. Studios, 2 & 3 rooms. Fully
equipped kitchen. One day, one
week, one month or more. Contact
RATOTEL, 46-52 rue de Valenciennes,
Paris 15th. Tel. 564 97 26.

16TH PASSY: modern living, bedroom,
beautifully furnished, balcony, view,
swimming, 1450 sqm. Tel. 564 97 26.

CHAMPS ELYSEES. Studio, high class,
comforts, sun. Tel. 562 93 32.

REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE

PORTUGAL — Building with floor &
property company, US\$ 225,000. Tel.
082 23816. Tel. 53 01.

SWITZERLAND

LAKE GENEVE

MOUNTAIN RESORTS

FOREIGNERS can buy apartments in
MONTREUX, near Lausanne, or other
vacation resorts. CHATEAUX available in lovely
CHAMPELLE, a skiing paradise.
TOWNHOUSES near Montreux also
available. Very reasonably priced.
Mortgage 4-10% at low interest rates.
White, Developer, c/o Globe Park SA
Montreux 24, 1025 Lausanne
Switzerland. Tel. 071 22 32 12
Telex 28185 MELS CH

REAL ESTATE
TO RENT/SHARE

CORSIKA

SOUTH CORSIKA. Large house, pool,
terrace, all modern, July, Sep-
tember. Tel. 093 72 66.

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON: For furnished flats & houses,
the service includes US Consul
Rene into Amsterdam, England. Tel.
London 722 7101. Tel. 299 601.

LONDON MAYFAIR. Lovely 3 bed-
room flat, 2 baths, beautifully fur-
nished, on garden, £250 per month.
Tel. 720 29 99.

NEW LUXURY FLATS.
Gardens & heated pool. Single or
double. Long/short let. Call 01-262-
0000. Tel. 20200/084002

LONDON: For the best furnished flats
& houses, contact the specialists:
Phillips, Kay and Lewis, Tel. London
839 2245. Tel. 0746 RESIDE G

BOLLAND

L.A. HOUSING SERVICE
Houses/Apartments/Offices
Box 863, 1100 AV Amsterdam
Tel. 020/24301 Tel. 16382

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

EMBASSY SERVICE

8 Ave. de Messine, 75008 Paris
Tel. 744 178

Your Real Estate Agent
IN PARIS 562 78 99

H. INTERNATIONAL

551 66 99

1st CLASS APARTMENTS & HOUSES
FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED

74 CHAMPS-ELYSEES 8th

In the heart of business district
Studio, 2 or 3 room apartment
1 month or more. Meublé, non-
meublé, reception facilities.
LE CLAIRAGE
Tel. 359 67 97.

16TH EXCEPTIONAL VIEW
ON RACE COURSE

Double reception, 3 bedrooms +
maid's room, garage, Embassy, 563 65 58

NEW, 15th, PORT DE VERSAILLES
Special introductory offer until April
30, 1983. Studios, 2 & 3 rooms. Fully
equipped kitchen. One day, one
week, one month or